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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1874. NO. 129.

FIRST EDITION

TEMPERANCE.

Daily Bulletin of the Campaign—The Excitement Spreading—Success of the Ladies' Movement.

Marietta.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., February 11, 1874.

The temperance movement is gaining ground. No ladies league has yet been formed, though steps are being taken in that direction.

Shelby.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHELBY, O., February 11, 1874.

One hundred of the most highly esteemed Christian ladies have fully inaugurated the woman's temperance movement in Shelby. The ladies have been admitted and kindly received by all except Perry Nichols, a saloon keeper in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad depot, who grossly insulted them yesterday.

New Holland.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., February 11, 1874.

At New Holland to-day, the ladies again called at Barry's saloon. He was absent at court. His uncle, in a violent manner and with a poker, drove the ladies from the saloon. He was arrested and gave bail for his appearance to-morrow. Barry to day plead guilty to the indictment against him and was fined ninety dollars and costs.

Canton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., February 11, 1874.

The ladies of the Second Methodist Church in this city propose to imitate the action of the Woman's Temperance Alliance. Their first demonstration was made this afternoon. About ten ladies visited some of the smaller saloons and engaged in prayer for a short time. The saloon keepers treated them well, but thus far do not think of yielding. The ladies will repeat their visits to-morrow and in greater number.

Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., February 7, 1874.

The whisky war is taking full hold of the State. At all towns in the Ohio valley the women have fully organized and are hard at work. They commenced operations to-day at Springfield and Xenia, two of largest points yet touched in the State. Springfield has a population of about 20,000. All parties are anxiously watching to see what effect the prayers will have in these larger cities.

A meeting of prominent ladies is to be held Sunday evening to arrange the programme for the temperance campaign. The plan now talked of is to consider each ward as a town and labor in each by singing and prayer. Some most earnest workers favor a combined movement on the General Assembly. They favor the plan of assembling in force in the rotunda of the State House and singing and praying for all the Legislature heed their cry. The liquor dealers held a secret meeting to-night to agree on a plan of campaign.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 11, 1874.

Hon. Wm. Baxter, the distinguished temperance lecturer, delivered an able temperance lecture this evening at Colerick's Opera House, which was densely crowded. He will lecture to-morrow evening at the same place.

Xenia.

XENIA, February 11.—Four hundred women have enlisted in the temperance movement here. An organization was completed at noon to-day, and work is to commence to-morrow morning.

Ripley.

RIPLEY, OHIO, February 11.—This day has been entirely devoted to the suburban work, where there are some obstinate cases. There are only two saloons in town that have not succumbed, and they are doing nothing now and seem on the verge of surrender. The town was never so orderly before. Anxious drinkers are hoping for a reaction, but the ladies are vigilant, and their organization permanent. Dr. Bradford, the Kentucky orator, speaks to a crowded audience to-night.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Reports from Southern Ohio and Indiana show no abatement in the enthusiasm concerning the woman's temperance crusade. Wherever the work is inaugurated, leading people of the community take hold, and the plan once set in motion seems to be self-supporting. Everywhere the reports indicate no lack of faith in ultimate success. Day after day the ladies make their rounds, while large meetings of men and women remain in the churches to pray. Everywhere the temperance crusade is the exciting topic of conversation. In Shelbyville, Indiana, a lively antagonism has developed. The saloon keepers served a written notice on the ladies that they would hold them responsible for loss of business. Next day an immense meeting was held and an incorporated company organized, with $300,000 capital to fight the liquor traffic legally, if other means fail. The ladies then prepared a reply to the paper of the saloon keepers, charging them with destroying the business of the community, exhausting the resources, adding to the taxes and increasing crime, and defending their right to pray for the removal of such an evil. In Muncie, Indiana, intense excitement prevails. The day after the first meeting and before a pledge had been circulated, the druggists voluntarily tendered a pledge not to sell liquor for drinking. Since then two saloons closed, one being shut up by the owner of the property and signatures were withdrawn from petitions to grant license. Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, reports the complete suppression of the traffic, after two weeks' effort. The organization is kept up to watch efforts to open new saloons. Cedarville, a small town in Greene county, reports one shop closed. The work is pushed in Athens without visible success; the same in Georgetown, Brown county. Preparations are made for an effort in Dayton, the result of which will be watched with interest, as it is the first city of importance in which the movement has been tried.

Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., February 11.—A dense crowd filled the church this afternoon and the opera house to-night, hearing the speeches of Dio Lewis and organizing for a more extended temperance work. Seventy-five women visited the saloons to-day. A hundred and sixty-five more were added to the visiting committee. A meeting for a perfect organization is appointed for to-morrow morning. The work has not fairly begun here yet. The movement enlists universal interest and meets with general sympathy. Lewis goes to organize at Lebanon to-morrow.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The question of a crusade against whisky here, has already been seriously discussed in leading temperance and religious circles. The decision whether an effort is to be made, will depend upon the result of the temperance conference now being held at Albany, attended by most of the temperance leaders in the State. In this city there is an unusual activity among all temperance organizations, and the State Temperance Alliance of New Jersey also has the subject under consideration.

ACCIDENT AT JOHNSTOWN.

Sixteen Workmen at the Cambria Steel Works Burned by Red Hot Molten Metal —Three Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., February 11, 1874.

A frightful accident occurred at the Bessemer steel works of the Cambria Iron Company, about nine o'clock this morning, by which sixteen men were more or less seriously burned. A huge ladle, into which five tons of molten steel had been emptied from the converter, was accidentally overturned, and the contents thrown upon the employees working near by. The clothing of several was completely burned from their bodies, and the red hot metal burned through their flesh to the bones. Joseph Shueler, John Hughes and John Whitman were seriously, probably fatally, injured. Jacob Swarner sustained a broken arm, besides receiving a serious burn. Mr. Willcox, the foreman, is among the burned. The company will take care of the injured men while they are incapacitated from labor.

CASUALTIES.

Accidental Death at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., February 11, 1874.

Joseph L. Houston, an old citizen residing near Olivesburg, in this county, was killed yesterday afternoon by being struck by the limb of a tree which he was cutting down. His son had just loaded a load of wood home, and on returning found his father dead, with his skull crushed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,289,718.

The steamships Pommerania, from Hamburg, and Europe, from Havre, arrived at New York yesterday.

In the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, a resolution annulling and rescinding the resolution of 1872, which censured Charles Sumner for his action relative to battle flags, was passed by a vote of 29 to 7.

There was no dissection of the Siamese twins yesterday.

Rising Sun Flour

is the only flour in this market made by the new French process.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1874.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the memorial presented by him a few days ago, in regard to the government of the District of Columbia, and memorial of the Governor of the District, were taken from the table and referred to the joint select committee to investigate the District affairs.

Mr. BAYARD asked that the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the President to inform the Senate whether any officer of the United States army on duty in South Carolina had been instrumental in procuring legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered in discharge of his duty, &c., be passed. South Carolina had been deprived of $35,000 given as rewards for the conviction of persons under the Ku-Klux act. Major Lewis Morrill, of the United States army, it was charged, had received $21,400 of that amount and had been busy in obtaining the passage of an act authorizing the reward by the South Carolina Legislature. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the report of the commission for a distribution of the rewards, in which the name of Major Morrill appeared as having received the above amount. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Bayard said convictions were secured by paying those who had committed murders to testify against others. Such things were shocking in the history of the country's administration of justice. Many of the men thus convicted were now languishing in a New York prison.

Mr. HOWE said a few years ago the Congress of the United States distributed $100,000 among the officers of the army for arresting one criminal, and not such a bad one either as these miscreants.

Mr. SCOTT said it had been his good fortune to meet Major Morrill, and he thought if the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) knew him personally he would not think he was a man to be guilty of any bad conduct. If there was any one man living to-day to whom the people of South Carolina were indebted for enforcing peace and order and putting down the Ku-Klux organizations, that man was Major Morrill. He (Scott) did not oppose the passage of the resolution.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced as the regular order, the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the withdrawal of twenty-five millions of national bank currency from those States having an excess, and the use of it to States not having their pro rata of currency.

Mr. BAYARD moved that the bill be laid aside informally and that a vote be taken on his resolution without further debate.

Mr. PATTERSON objected. Mr. Bayard's motion was lost and the resolution went over.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the resolution of the Senate yesterday, in regard to the coinage of silver to take the place of the present fractional currency. The Secretary says it will take four years to coin enough silver to replace the fractional currency. Referred.

The regular order, the bill to withdraw twenty-five millions of national bank currency, was proceeded with. The amendment offered by Mr. Sherman to the section authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to issue twenty-five million dollars to those States having less than their proportion, and declaring that the Comptroller might do so without waiting for the return of the circulating notes of other banks, was agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON moved to strike out the words "twenty-five," relating to the amount to be withdrawn and re-issued, and insert in place thereof "seventy-five."

Mr. LOGAN opposed the passage of the bill, and said it would interfere with an increase in currency which he desired. He was willing to let the New England States have eighty million excess, but he wanted the currency increased so that the people of the West could have the same opportunity as those of New England.

Mr. ANTHONY said his State had twenty-one millions capital before the war, and have the same now.

Mr. LOGAN—And you have not got enough now.

Mr. ANTHONY—No, sir.

Mr. LOGAN—Then, in heaven's name, why do you stand here obstructing the way of the North west and other sections which want more currency? Rhode Island is a great State—a rich State. She should have twice as much currency as she has now, and Illinois should have none. Then we could come and borrow from you and pay you a high rate of interest.

Mr. MORTON said this bill did not go far enough—not one-third of the way. If it was right that the currency should be equalized at all, it was right that it should be fully equalized. The bill would give no relief to Illinois, Michigan and other States in that section. Because other States in the South had a greater deficiency than those, it was not very pleasant for the people of the West to come here and have to beg for simple justice. This unequal distribution of currency was a manifest injustice and bitterly complained of by the people of his section. When they asked to have the injustice remedied they had been answered by New England that they would not take it when we offered it to you and it is not good for you to have." His friend (Anthony) opposed any withdrawal of currency from Rhode Island, and said he was right. The population of the country in the last few years had increased at least 5,000,000, three-fourths of which was in the West. Rhode Island had not increased in population at all. It had been said that the West would not take the money when it was offered her. Suppose she could not? Would the gentleman recognize the fact that the West was growing and that the question was not what she was able to do in 1866, but what is she able to do, what does she want, now. Lord Bacon had said that the great curse of philosophy was theory: and he (Morton) thought the great curse of our finances was theory. There was a period in the history of every country when specie payments could not be maintained. This country could not maintain specie payments during war and had to resort to paper currency. It would get away from that, however, as it got away from the results of war. There was no more sense in scarcity of money than there was in the scarcity of food. As an abundance of food stimulates the body, so an abundance of money stimulates business. There had been a cry that to increase the currency would only aid speculation. He believed in speculation. The man who went to Colorado, laid out a town and built houses and stores, was a speculator, but he was a public benefactor. Speculation had given us 35,000 miles of railroad. He believed it was to take money away from the East, would be to disorganize business there, and he was opposed to it; but if there could be no increase of currency, he favored the passage of this bill and a withdrawal of $44,000,000 to States not having their pro rata of currency.

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Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill extending to January 1, 1875, the time within which settlers on Cherokee strip, in Kansas, may make proof of their settlement and payments, deferred payments to bear five per cent. interest. Passed.

Mr. GIDDINGS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to construct and operate a line of telegraph connecting the military posts on the line of the Rio Grande. Referred. Also, a bill for the removal of the Alabama, Ouachits and Muscatine Indians from Texas and Louisiana to the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory. Referred.

Mr. SHANKS, from the same committee, reported a bill relative to private contracts or agreements made with the Indians prior to the 21st of May, 1872. The bill requires that contracts should be subjected to the Secretary of State for official examination, and should be indorsed either as not being exorbitant or fraudulent; and until such contracts are indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, their legality must not be recognized by any government official. The bill was passed.

Mr. COMINGO, from the same committee, reported a bill to secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs. Passed. The bill makes detailed provisions in the direction of prohibiting the perpetration of frauds upon the Indians.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution for a military court of inquiry in the case of General O. O. Howard, were taken up and concurred in. They were merely verbal.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report back a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Randall in relation to the Sanborn contracts, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish full copies of them and of all schedules, correspondence and orders of the department relating to them, and a statement of the amount paid under them, by whom, &c.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, and the resolution was not received. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER stated that he had received a communication from Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New York, stating that his time was so engrossed by his duties as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means that he could not serve on the Joint Select Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia. He was therefore excused, and his colleague, Mr. Bass, appointed in his stead.

Mr. COX offered an additional section: that no money should be paid under the purposes for which it is specifically appropriated.

Mr. WHEELER stated that this is the law at present.

Mr. COX—But it is not enforced.

Mr. WHEELER—I know it is not.

Mr. COX's amendment was rejected.

Mr. TODD moved an amendment prohibiting the payment of money to civilians for examining and inspecting work done in and about national cemeteries, and requiring that work shall be done by the quartermasters of the regular army. Rejected.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved an amendment forbidding the employment of the army in the enforcement of any act of Congress, or proclamation of the President, that has any tendency to interfere with the rights of States to regulate and control the election of State officers. Excluded, on a point of order, as new legislation.

Mr. COX offered an amendment that the army shall not be employed in aid of the pretended State government known as the Kellogg government in Louisiana, or so as to interfere in the elections of that State or any other State.

Mr. WHEELER made the point of order, that the amendment proposed new legislation, and was not in order.

Mr. SYPHER hoped the amendment would be admitted, as Kellogg's appointment had troops enough to thrash out the rebel Democracy.

Mr. RANDALL—It has thrashed enough.

The point of order was sustained and the amendment excluded.

Mr. CRUTCHFIELD offered an amendment providing that none of the claims reported by the Quartermaster General or Commissary General shall be affected by the provisions of the act. Rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Young, extending the time for the payment of claims to December 1, 1875. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 161, nays 104. All the other amendments were agreed to in bulk, and the bill was passed.

The House then went to the business on the Speaker's table, and referred the eleven bills thereon to their appropriate committees.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Fortification bill. The discussion of bill ranged through the whole question of the necessity for forts in connection with the Army. The statement of General Sherman, taken before the Military Committee, was quoted on both sides of the argument, which prompted Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to say that we [illegible] had very high respect for General Sherman as a General he thought him the worst witness he had ever met. The item of $30,000 for the fort at Wilket's Point, New York, was the point of attack by Mr. Holman, who moved to reduce the amount to $5,000, resting on the statement of General Sherman that fort would be important in the event of the widening of the channel at Hell Gate, but until then he would not see it [illegible] of the $30,000. The motion, which is now in controversy or being litigated in any State or Federal Court, or in any of the departments of the government.

Tariff and Taxation.

Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will endeavor to secure the floor to-morrow on the bill to repeal certain stamp taxation. He will take this opportunity for a speech, in which he expects to give his views on the tariff and taxation. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, it is stated, will reply. This will then give the views of the majority and minority of that important committee.

Department of Justice.

The House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, visited that office to-day and learned that the larger portion of the disbursments were made by the Treasury on vouchers approved by the Attorney General. The marshals and assistants are paid by the department.

Additional Pensions.

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812, to-day agreed to favorably report a bill granting pensions to all soldiers of the Revolution or of the war of 1812 who received an honorable discharge; also, to grant pensions to the widows of soldiers of those wars who became such down to 1825. They also agreed upon a clause to repeal entirely the loyalty list. Should the bill become a law, all that will be required of a claimant will be proof of service for any length of time and of honorable discharge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1874.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia met this afternoon, Senator Boutwell presiding, and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson, Thurman and Hamilton, to consider the best mode of conducting the investigation. The committee came to the conclusion that it would be best to have the investigation public to the extent of allowing to be present authorized reporters of the press and to parties especially interested in the investigation, with their counsel. The joint committee will not meet again until the sub-committee is ready to report.

THE ARMY REDUCTION BILL,

under consideration by the House Military Committee, has been printed for the private use of members of the committee only. It provides for sweeping reductions in the army, among others, of five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and one of artillery. The officers who may necessarily be affected by the reductions are to receive one year's pay on being mustered out. Important changes are also proposed in the number and mode of selection of officers as commanding generals of the several military districts. The bill also provides for the appointment of assistant surgeons and assistant quartermasters from officers who have served in the Medical and Quartermasters Departments during the late war, and that the first twenty graduates each year from the Military Academy shall be assigned to regiments and the remainder discharged.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Secretary Fish is emphatic in denouncing as untrue the statement of the Paris *Patrie* that sharply worded notes have recently been exchanged between the governments of Germany and the United States; nor is the German Minister aware of any subject of unkind feeling between the two countries.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER LINES.

The Board of Navigation Commissioners to-night adopted resolutions favoring the opening up and improvement of the great water lines, and denouncing what they term the false cry of economy. The commissioners will to-morrow appear before the House Committe on Commerce, in reference to the Louisville and Portland canal.

The Social Season—Dumpers—Measures of Retrenchment versus Fashionable Life—In Search of Economical Amusement—Horatio King's Literary Reunions—A Crop of Pestnesses—Society Gossip and the Newspapers—The Trade Dollar—Its Successful Introduction into China—A Celestial Proclamation.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1874.

The social season at the national capital, though now at full blast, is a disappointment to those who, of late years, have made Washington the scene of winter gaiety. Various circumstances have combined to produce this unfavorable turn in fashionable circles. First of all came the Jay Cooke failure. The Cookes arrived here at the outbreak of the war, in a deplorable state of impecuniosity, but, with shrewdness and courage, soon "rung in" with the keepers of the nation's finances, and having been suddenly overtaken by a plethora of cash, simultaneously swelled into importance. Their relations with the government improved and grew closer as time went on, until everybody directly or indirectly associated with official life came to consider it the thing to keep an account with the Cookes, hence these admiring and over confident creditors, perhaps the larger share of the well-to-do officials, began the season with a short cash account. The panic which followed the bursting of the Cooke bubble also threw a damper upon the scene, and the Congressional talk of retrenchment and reduction has given to many a severe attack of economy. Aside from these causes, domestic affliction has also closed the doors of a few hospitable mansions. Of these may be mentioned conspicuously the death of the father of Mrs. Grant, and the mother of the wife of the Secretary of the Navy. There are receptions, dinners, Germans, kettledrums, a terpsichorean absurdity, and balls, but not carried out with half the spirit of 1873. The trouble is with the clerks, who constitute the rank and file of society here. With the ax of reform suspended over their heads by that savage executioner, Congress, they have little heart to enter the fashionable campaign, and have mainly spent the winter praying for an early adjournment.

Times of adversity afford excellent opportunities for reflection, and not regardless of the chance, society and the newspapers are now condemning the extravagances of the past with as much gusto as they, not more than a year since, applauded them. It is proposed as a remedy to adopt what are to be designated literary reunions. For some winters past ex-Postmaster General Horatio King has been in the habit of giving a literary entertainment every Saturday night. He has always contrived to secure a person of sufficient note or ability to give character to the occasion. These affairs usually wind up with vocal and instrumental music and conversation. They are now so largely attended that they have become one of the attractions of Washington. They are by invitation, however, so that the loose characters of the masculine gender, who can get an invitation to a Cabinet Minister's evening reception, by simply leaving a card at the afternoon reception of the lady, are kept out.

The talk now in fashionable circles is for these butterflies to become blue stockings, and in furtherance of this literary fever, several of the dowager class have suddenly discovered a talent for composition and for singing, and murder the music of verse and sound of reason by inflicting upon an always admiring audience a species of doggerel worse than the composition of patent shirt advertising jingle.

It is now fashionable in Washington society for old women to be poetesses, and young ones to be belles. One or two of the latter succeed very well, but as for the old ones, Pegasus is no name for the steed upon which they soar poetically. These entertainments are doubtless a social success, as they do not lack prominence given them in the newspapers. It should be understood, however, to be no reflection upon the judgment of the editor. The newspaper published all of all classes and tastes, so that about a half column daily is set apart for fulsome flattery and other variety of reportorial trash known generally as "social gossip." The editor of the paper having the largest circulation in the capital admits that the absence of this feature materially affected the circulation of the paper. It was therefore restored. It may be imagined that considerable ingenuity and invention is necessary to keep up an inexhaustible fund of blarney and soft epithets. Care is taken that the readers of this column, it is customary to manufacture a belle for each day of the week, and if the season holds out, every young lady in society can say that she has been a belle at least once, and she had reached the pinnacle of glory for a certain class of femininity.

In ten more days Lent begins and thus drops the curtain of the fashionable season. Poets of the Mother Goose's type will then be in full vogue. It is rumored that no less than a score of peeresses are tuning their lyres for the Lenten days.

The successful introduction of the American trade dollar into China not only enables us to dispose of our surplus silver, but also have a commercial importance. The coin of China is the cash. The tael used in commercial transactions in the empire merely represents a certain weight of silver or scale of a certain fineness. Hitherto the Mexican dollar has been the circulating medium, but the growing wants of trade in China, and various circumstances antagonistic to the export of the dollar from Mexico, has long created serious embarrassment. About ten years ago the English government set up a mint at Hong Kong, and under the direction of the colonial authorities coined silver money in dollars and fractions. Every effort was made to force the circulation of the Hong Kong dollar, as it was termed, but the Chinese looked upon the new coin with distrust. The English, commercially speaking, had too often pulled the wool over their eyes. The Colonials therefore preferred the familiar ring of the Mexican, with its foreign stamp, to the Hong Kong, despite its spirited legend from Confucius. It was circulated abroad that the Hong Kong was short a grain or so, which was for expense of coinage. This was sufficient. No Chinaman on the main land was ever found sufficiently hard up to accept Hong Kongs. The mint stopped work, and in 1869 the machinery was sold to the Japanese government, and is now at Osaka turning out the new coinage of the empire of the Mikado.

The American trade dollar, however, has had a better fate than its English predecessor. From the Asiatic shores of the Pacific the following official proclamation of recognition has been received:

[Translation.]

PROCLAMATION.

Jui, grand secretary of the Wen han tien, president of the board of war, and governorgeneral of the Two Kuang Provinces; Chang, vice president of the board of war, and governor of Kwang Tung; Wen, superintendent of customs for the Canton Provinces, issue a proclamation for general information:

Whereas, there has lately come to Hong Kong a newly-coined American eagle dollar, called the "trade dollar," and Sir Brooke Robertson, the British minister, having represented that it might be appointed to assay it, the viceroy and hakwan thereupon appointed officers to melt it down and assay it, in concert with an officer from the British consulate, when, taking the hakwan tael of pure silver as the standard, it was found to contain of fully 99.61; or taels 111 6 of this new eagle dollar are equal to 100 hakwan taels of pure silver. Minutes of the assay were drawn up in proof thereof.

This proclamation, therefore, is for the information of you merchants, traders soldiers and people of every district. You must know that the "eagle trade-dollar" that has lately come to Hong Kong has been duly assayed by officers specially appointed for the purpose, and it can be taken in payment of duties, and come into general circulation. You are to receive it with implicit faith. At the same time rogues, sharpers and the like are hereby strictly forbidden to fabricate spurious imitations of this new eagle dollar, with a view to their own profit. And should they dare to set this prohibition at defiance, and fabricate false coin, they shall upon discovery most assuredly be arrested and punished in accordance with the law without trembling. Let there be no disobedience!

A special proclamation. Tung Chih, 13th year, 9th moon—day (October, 1873). DEB. R. K.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

Transportation to the Seaboard.

Treasury Contracts with Informers

Mr. Butler Objects to Further Light.

Clerical Force in Internal Revenue Department.

Expenditures in Department of Justice.

Amendment to the Mining Bill

Important to Pennsylvania Owners of California Mines.

Proposed Increase of Pension List.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1874.

Navigation of the Ohio.

The Commissioners representing the States directly interested in the navigation of the Ohio river, while favoring General Weitzel's scheme of improvement, will also use their influence with Congress to bring the attention of that body to the necessity of providing water routes to the seaboard. They, however, will suggest no particular route, leaving that subject to Congress.

These Treasury Contracts.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed to report a bill repealing so much of the Legislative Appropriation bill of 1872 as permitted the Treasury Department to enter into certain contracts, of which the Sanborn contracts were a specimen. The clause which permitted these contracts was inserted in the Senate at the instance of Assistant Secretary Sawyer, of the Treasury Department, who was then a Senator from South Carolina. Mr. Sawyer was also a member of the Committee of Conference and insisted upon the clause against the protest of the House committee. There is, therefore, not much doubt that the House will repeal the clause.

Information Called For.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it will be remembered, failed to send to the House in yesterday's communication the names of the parties implicated in the contracts. Mr. Randall yesterday offered a resolution to get this additional information. Mr. Burchard objected to it and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Wm. Foster, from that committee, reported back the resolution and recommended its passage; when

Mr. Butler Objected.

In view of Mr. Butler's disclaimer, yesterday, of any particular agency in the Sanborn case, his objection, to-day, to the call for legitimate and proper information, very naturally excited comment.

A Dinner Party.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, gave a dinner party to-night, in honor of J. N. Camden, of that State. Among those present were William Keyser, of Baltimore, General Sherman, Senators Cameron, Scott, Thurman, Stevenson, Howe, Sherman, Cooper and Fenton, and Representatives Wood, Barnum, Randall and Hereford.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead,

ex-Member of Congress, was on the floor of the House to-day, and, in conversation with members, suggested the necessity of more effective measures for the protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled by steam.

Internal Revenue Force.

Commissioner Douglas, speaking of the proposition of the House Committee on Appropriations to reduce the clerical force in the office of Internal Revenue, remarked that the abolition of the office of assessors had imposed that work upon the home office; when the new system of the Hong Kong dollar, as it was termed, but the Chinese looked upon the increase of force necessitated by the labor of settling up the accounts of assessors; but that having been finished, there was a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the force of the office at present, it is the same as it was two years ago, notwithstanding the large addition of work.

An Amendment to the Mining Bill,

prepared by the California members, was submitted and accepted in the interest of Pennsylvania owners of mines in California: "Provided further, that none of the provisions of this bill shall be construed to apply to, or effect in any manner, any lands to which there is an adverse claim of the United States, or which is now in controversy or being litigated in any State or Federal Court, or in any of the departments of the government."

The Committee Ways and Means

have prepared a bill to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from paying money out of the Treasury on their reversal of his own decisions, and requiring the approval of Congress, except where the courts have decided and the Attorney General approved.

Tariff and Taxation.

Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will endeavor to secure the floor to-morrow on the bill to repeal certain stamp taxation. He will take this opportunity for a speech, in which he expects to give his views on the tariff and taxation. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, it is stated, will reply. This will then give the views of the majority and minority of that important committee.

Department of Justice.

The House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, visited that office to-day and learned that the larger portion of the disbursments were made by the Treasury on vouchers approved by the Attorney General. The marshals and assistants are paid by the department.

Additional Pensions.

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812, to-day agreed to favorably report a bill granting pensions to all soldiers of the Revolution or of the war of 1812 who received an honorable discharge; also, to grant pensions to the widows of soldiers of those wars who became such down to 1825. They also agreed upon a clause to repeal entirely the loyalty list. Should the bill become a law, all that will be required of a claimant will be proof of service for any length of time and of honorable discharge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1874.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia met this afternoon, Senator Boutwell presiding, and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson, Thurman and Hamilton, to consider the best mode of conducting the investigation. The committee came to the conclusion that it would be best to have the investigation public to the extent of allowing to be present authorized reporters of the press and to parties especially interested in the investigation, with their counsel. The joint committee will not meet again until the sub-committee is ready to report.

THE ARMY REDUCTION BILL,

under consideration by the House Military Committee, has been printed for the private use of members of the committee only. It provides for sweeping reductions in the army, among others, of five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and one of artillery. The officers who may necessarily be affected by the reductions are to receive one year's pay on being mustered out. Important changes are also proposed in the number and mode of selection of officers as commanding generals of the several military districts. The bill also provides for the appointment of assistant surgeons and assistant quartermasters from officers who have served in the Medical and Quartermasters Departments during the late war, and that the first twenty graduates each year from the Military Academy shall be assigned to regiments and the remainder discharged.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Secretary Fish is emphatic in denouncing as untrue the statement of the Paris *Patrie* that sharply worded notes have recently been exchanged between the governments of Germany and the United States; nor is the German Minister aware of any subject of unkind feeling between the two countries.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER LINES.

The Board of Navigation Commissioners to-night adopted resolutions favoring the opening up and improvement of the great water lines, and denouncing what they term the false cry of economy. The commissioners will to-morrow appear before the House Committe on Commerce, in reference to the Louisville and Portland canal.

The Social Season—Dumpers—Measures of Retrenchment versus Fashionable Life—In Search of Economical Amusement—Horatio King's Literary Reunions—A Crop of Pestnesses—Society Gossip and the Newspapers—The Trade Dollar—Its Successful Introduction into China—A Celestial Proclamation.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1874.

The social season at the national capital, though now at full blast, is a disappointment to those who, of late years, have made Washington the scene of winter gaiety. Various circumstances have combined to produce this unfavorable turn in fashionable circles. First of all came the Jay Cooke failure. The Cookes arrived here at the outbreak of the war, in a deplorable state of impecuniosity, but

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

THE editorials of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* are very good indeed, but they would be considerably more effective if they were cut asunder in the middle—the half is so much better than the whole.

IT is one of the chief duties of the press to expose fraudulent pretenders."—*New York Tribune.*

Tell us all about the "unscrupulous faction" that so recently bamboozled you into believing a forgery.

THE New York *World* discusses the political morality of the saying that "a blunder is worse than a crime," and with singular self-forgetfulness applies its remarks to the Louisiana question—instead of bringing them to bear on the repeatedly confessed "blundering" character of its own course regarding the late coalition Presidential nomination and campaign. Which is infelicitous on the part of the *World.*

THE New York *Herald* is the most "enterprising" journal in the country. In one column of Tuesday's issue it describes the scenes attendant on the "swearing in" of the new Senator from California, in the Senate of the United States, and in another it vouchsafes the information that he has not left San Francisco for the national capital. It is not every paper that can stretch a man across a great continent in this masterly manner.

THERE are manifest indications of political disrupture in the Democratic party, and especially among the younger generation of Southern politicians. MOSBY, of Virginia, makes no secret of his desire to make a diversion. KEMPER, the new Governor, also seems to indicate a clear desire to accept results and honestly abide by the obligations. The transportation question seems to be destroying sectionalism more rapidly than all preceding issues, because showing how the interests of all are the interests of each section.

THIS is what the librarian of the public library of Worcester, Massachusetts—the latest city, we believe, to adopt the experiment of Sunday opening—has to say concerning the results of the innovation: "It seems to me that in our Sunday work we are doing a great deal for the intellectual improvement of our citizens, and are making use of an instrument which is no inconsiderable aid to the church in raising the moral tone of the community." Wherein is contained material for profitable reflection on the part of other communities.

IT IS now affirmed that Senator SUMNER is at the bottom of the opposition of the Massachusetts Legislature to the Centennial Exposition. We hope the report is incorrect. Senator SUMNER is a distinguished citizen, and Massachusetts is a noble State; but the first is by no means great enough to spread over the entire country, while, as for the second, there cluster no finer recollections and associations about Faneuil Hall than around Independence Square. Massachusetts must not think that the earth tilts Bostonward by reason of its own weightiness.

THE National Grange circular for January shows an increase, since the 13th of December, when the last circular was issued, of 1,566 granges. The total at that date was 9,296; the total at that of the last circular was 10,862. The membership is only approximately stated at about 780,000. The increase is largely in the South and the Valley States. The only States into which the order has not yet penetrated are Delaware, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Since the circular, of which the foregoing is an analysis, there has been an increase of three or four hundred granges.

IT IS to be hoped that the United States Senate will speedily fill up its portion of the joint committee of investigation on the District of Columbia affairs, and that the committee will get to work promptly, make a thorough and impartial search, and report the result of their examination. There has been altogether too much newspaper wrangling over the matter. If there is a corrupt cabal plundering the nation in the very shadow of the Capitol, it is time that the country knew it; while, if the men who, with wonderful energy, have created a city from an old dilapidated, straggling swampy village, have been slandered, it is time that they should be vindicated. But *talking* will not settle it. Get to *work.*

THE Louisville *Ledger* thinks the Missouri land pirates "multiply with the facility of FALSTAFF'S men in Buckram," and it administers a deserved rebuke to the authorities of that State for permitting such a lawless condition of affairs to exist. We are glad to note this unwonted exhibition of interest in the maintenance of the supremacy of law and order, on the part of our contemporary—all the more for the reason that, since these Missouri cut-throats have but followed the example set by the bolder and more numerous assassins of Kentucky, the *Ledger's* strictures afford reasonable ground for hope that that paper will no longer suffer itself to be gagged concerning the incarnate spirit of murder which stalks abroad close at its own doors.

THE conviction is every year becoming more general that the silk-worm can be set to weave her precious webs, with profit to the cultivators and immense benefit to the country at large, in other climates besides those of Japan, California and France. One of the largest silk cultivators in the United States, who has pursued his investigations on the subject far and wide, believes that the industry can be prosecuted in the Southern States, or some of them, at least, as successfully as in California or Southern Europe, and a company has just been organized for the purpose of practically testing the experiment in Mississippi, the people of which State are naturally anxious to encourage the enterprise; since, if it proves successful, it will, of course, be an immense benefit to all concerned. The progress of the experiment will be watched with general interest.

"THIS is the worst yet. Pittsburgh wants $75,000 from Congress for the expense of fortifying in 1863 during Lee's invasion. Come now—we don't believe that Lee had any more idea of going to Pittsburgh, than he had of going to that other place with no fiery furnaces in it."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Our epigrammatic contemporary does Pittsburgh real injustice in this matter. She doesn't want a penny from the government. Proud of her whole record from the beginning to the end of the war, she does not, at this late date, propose to sully its unselfish brightness by entering any picayunish claims for "compensation." Of course in all populous communities there are to be found a few who have a dollar standard for everything—patriotism included; but we know whereof we affirm when we state that at least seven-tenths of those whose names have been made upon separate claimants in this business are thoroughly averse to the whole proceedings—for which, indeed, they can in no legitimate sense be held responsible. A great many unmerited reflections have been cast on Pittsburgh by the press of the country on account of this sorry speculation—and it is time they were stopped.

AMERICAN RELIGION.

In the last of his books the veteran theological writer, DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS, whose death has been lately announced, discusses and in his way tries to answer the question whether those who at the present day call themselves Christians have any just pretensions to the name. With characteristic arrogance STRAUSS assumes that even where not destroyed, "the old faith" is held in so modified a form as to be essentially a new faith; in other words, a system of belief so different from the belief preached by CHRIST and his apostles as to be no longer Christian in any proper sense of the word. As regards Germany, of whose people the author supposed his statement to be true, many witnesses deny that any such change of faith has taken place; of course meaning that, in spite of the spread of rationalism, scepticism and heresy, the great essential truths of Christianity are still so generally accepted as to be the national faith and to constitute the nation a Christian nation. As to France, recent events have shown how firm a hold the ancient religion in its traditional form still has upon the mass of the people, while the same religion in its more intellectual form as apprehended by Protestants, has lately, in the discussions of the Synod and their results, given evidence of still retaining great vitality. In Italy, Spain, Belgium, etc., it would be easy to show that the mass of the people are still Christians in the sense in which they were Christians centuries ago. They are to a great extent untouched by the influences which to HERR STRAUSS seemed so destructive. Ireland also merits now, as of old, the name of the Isle of Saints. In Great Britain also, Christianity receives perhaps more attention than ever before. This fact appears in the vast multitude of books relating to the subject which are being constantly published. It is also seen in the earnestness with which both Churchmen and Dissenters contend for the religious education of youth. It is moreover seen in the Romanizing tendencies of a portion of the nation, in the advance of Ritualism, in the growing strength of Methodism, in the increasing zeal and activity of the bishops and other clergy of the church establishments, on both sides of the Tweed, and in the rival zeal and activity of the non-conformists. It is especially seen in the immense sums of money yearly collected and applied, not only for religious purposes at home, but for the diffusion of the gospel in foreign countries, in Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea. In the presence of such manifestations of the influence of Christianity in Europe, it is strange that a sensible man should have fancied it dead or dying.

If Mr. STRAUSS had been familiar with the condition of Christianity in the United States, he would, we fear, have seen nothing in its vigor and vitality to modify his conclusion. Without actually visiting us, or perhaps without residence of considerable duration in the country, it is difficult to understand how he could have formed any adequate conception of American Christianity. American statistics of churches and their membership would convey no satisfactory impression of American piety, even if they failed to suggest ideas slightly incongruous or even ludicrous, an effect such records have been known to produce in foreign minds by no means undevout. Then it is scarcely necessary to say that the daily and weekly chronicles of American activity, general and individual, have for the most part not served to present, hardly even to hint, for European edification or encouragement the actual prevalence of a powerful Christian sentiment among us. To those who knew us only through those records, our normal state must have seemed the mere struggle to get on, while trampling, crushing, elbowing, treading on each other's heels, we appeared to realize the highest ideal of our lives. Interesting evidence of what the most friendly foreigners, in full sympathy with our republicanism, used to think of us, only a few years ago, may be found in the early editions of Mr. STUART MILL'S Political Economy, where, having mentioned our material and political advantages, he could not help saying, "All that these advantages seem as yet to have done for them is, that the life of the whole of one sex is devoted to dollar-hunting, and of the other to breeding dollar-hunters." At the time Mr. MILL thus wrote, he was able to perceive "some incipient signs of a better tendency," and when the people of the Northern States proved themselves ready to sacrifice not only their "dollars" but their lives for conscience sake and a principle, the great economist admitted, by silently erasing the above quoted passage from his book, how grossly he had misjudged them.

The truth, doubtless, is, that Mr. MILL, though a close observer of American progress, had never thought the religious element in the American population and character worthy of his attention, and therefore failed to take note of the power which, more than all other influences, has raised the nation above the miserable idolatry of MAMMON, to which it seemed to be wholly devoted. It is a shallow objection to say that some of the most important churches sanctioned slavery. True, they did in formal words sanction and so far sustain it, but while doing so from possibly mistaken views of patriotism, they cultivated and stimulated the public conscience, and thus helped to cherish the energy by which slavery was at last to perish.

It must always be simply impossible for a foreigner without prolonged study and research, to estimate the full influence of religion in counteracting the tendency to moral and intellectual deterioration to which Americans, like other settlers in a new country, have been always exposed. This, however, is a weak statement of the point. In fact, Christianity in its simple, fundamentally "orthodox" form has been from the beginning the source of most of whatever intellectual culture has existed in the country. It has been the great agency in promoting education, both special and popular; the colleges and the common schools have almost equally to it owed their origin. And as some American citizens have much to say now-a-days in disdain of both Puritanism and pietism, it may be worth while to remind them of the fact, mentioned with emphasis by Dr. FR. EN. KELLER, (himself not a pietist,) in his *Geschichte des Preussischen Volksschulwesens*, that of all churchly tendencies in Germany since the Reformation, pietism has labored most powerfully and perseveringly in the development of the German popular schools.—P. 49.

As a mere educational agency in stimulating the intellect and in furnishing it with subjects for healthful exercise, it is not easy to overestimate the utility of the pulpit in a republican country. In England much importance has always been attached to the presence of the parson as a refining and elevating influence in rural neighborhoods and villages. And no doubt it is beneficent. It is, however, safe to say that under the English social and political system, the fact referred to is almost insignificant in comparison with the influence of the American pulpit as an instrument in the promotion of conservative sentiment, useful intelligence and good morals.

It is, therefore, no matter of wonder that Americans, looking back over their history and forecasting their national future, feel anxious for the preservation of institutions to which they believe that they owe so much.

NOT a little heartburning and bitterness exists among the people of the South, themselves, on account of their differences of opinion concerning some of the leading rebel generals. PEMBERTON is now busily engaged in vindicating himself from attacks on his honor and good faith. He is charged with surrendering Vicksburg when he might have held out, whereas the fact really was that the Confederate forces were starved into surrender, and had been eating their mules for some time. It is also affirmed that he gave our leaders information of the plans of their generals at the time, the truth being that we captured a bearer of dispatches, and it was then understood that GRANT was inducted into the secret of all the contemplated movements on the other side. Another portion of the people are defending HOOD at the expense of JOHNSTON, whereas the supersedure of the latter by the former was exceedingly fortunate for our arms. JOHNSTON persisted in a Fabian policy, compelling us to attack him in entrenched positions, where we lost two men to his one in almost every encounter. Then HOOD did just what we wanted. He gave us no trouble to follow him, but began the attack in every instance. Our army could cover itself with earthworks in two hours, and so the situation was reversed, and he lost two men to our one. A good many Southerners are blaming their generals for being beaten so soon, when they ought to be more than satisfied with the length of time they held out.

Adulterated Liquors.

The New York *World* is in favor of the proposed act to prevent the sale of impure liquors in that State. It may be open to criticism as to the method of its intended operation, it says, but it has at all events the merit of striking in the only sensible and practicable way at the root of an evil which carises a fearful amount of misery and crime. "To suppress altogether the traffic in a recognized article of commerce, even if a majority be persuaded that its use is the reverse of beneficial, is a tyranny of opinion not to be justified under a republican form of government;" but under any form, it is a proper function of legislation, the editor says, to protect customers from fraudulent and deleterious fuel or drink. All the purposes of the special enactment, however, it is thought might be much more simply fulfilled by making it the duty of the Board of Health to protect the community from adulterations of all dietary substances, whether of food or drink. What is really needed is a wide-reaching measure like the English "Adulteration act," which obliges all dealers in alimentary articles to declare what foreign substances, if any, are added to their wares, and the sale of deleterious compounds are forbidden. A similar act properly administered here, the *World* says, would comprise all the essential features of the one under consideration, and would be more efficient than prayer meetings in closing the baneful business and stopping the scandalous cheating of the lower class of groceries.

SECRETARY ROBESON recommends the abolition of the rank of commodore in the navy. There are twenty-five of this grade in the service, and it is proposed to let them die out by promotion or by going up still higher. It is necessary, the Secretary says, for the efficiency of the service, and for the dignity, influence and success of our naval representation abroad, that our fleets on foreign stations should be commanded by officers of the rank of rear admiral at least. This is the lowest grade of officers to whom the fleets of any naval power are committed, and it is with officers of this grade, or with those of higher rank, that our commandants abroad are to come in constant contact. Our fleets abroad are generally too small in time of peace to be advantageously divided into squadrons. This leaves the grade of commodore, in such times, without appropriate command at sea, and without duties on shore that may not be discharged by officers of other grades. Adopting this plan, the higher grades in the service would be admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral and captain. A commodore is a sort of Mahomet's coffin, a brigadier without a brigade.

SOME idea of the wealth and importance of the great commercial companies of England may be gleaned from the half yearly report of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company. The property possessed by this celebrated company in their fleet of steamers, freehold and leasehold property in England, docks and premises at Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Singapore, stocks of coal and stores, cash, etc., amounts in value to the almost incredible sum of nearly four and a half million pounds sterling. Their receipts in the last twelve months were over two million pounds.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New York has always some absorbing question or other. The present one is, Where is Mike Norton?

Our municipal authorities must not suppose that we have any antagonism to clean and well kept streets.

Tweed's counsel have filed a thousand-paged bill of exceptions to his sentence, which is a mere drop in the bucket to the exceptions taken to his course by the public.

Here is the newest floral sentiment: "If you wish for heart's ease, don't look to marigold."

The *Post* is carrying the Democratic party bravely. It is a glorious sight to see a paper with such a broad-shouldered conscience.

The Mammoth Cave will next summer be accessible by rail. That will be rail convanient.

Mansfield, Mass., is in some sense Woman's-field also, two out of three members of the School Committee being ladies.

According to Mr. Sayler, of Indiana, our present patent system is a patent method of plundering both inventors and the public. But it is not quite patent what the remedy is.

This is highly colored: "The lilacs are budding," says a Wisconsin editor. "You lilac Satan," responds one of his readers. "You violet truth," politely replies the editor, and both are given over to blue devils.

New Orleans is preparing for the beginning of Lent with an energy suited to the Mardigravity of the occasion.

"Come to his death while being hit on the head with a long-handled stew-pan in the hands of his wife," was the verdict in a recent case in Illinois.

The island of Heligoland is to be made the see of an Anglican Bishop. It will make a paradox of the worst kind.

Just so. A Democratic journalist of the Hibernian persuasion declares "that the Republican party is not only dead, but that the medicine administered by its leaders aggravates the disease."

The woman's temperance crusade is the event of the day. The movement is sweeping over the Northwest with great rapidity and accelerating force.

The Chicago papers are having a red-hot discussion over the propriety of burning their dead instead of burying, as they do in civilized countries. Why in such haste for fire, forsooth?

Here is Bismarck's opinion of women as politicians: "All the qualities of women are made to disturb and bewilder the factors of political life, and to bring misfortunes on the affairs of man."

The cotton trade of New Orleans this season, despite the panic and the strong competition of other markets, is exceedingly satisfactory.

Kansas has 3,133 school houses, aggregating in value $3,408,956. And yet Pomeroy went to the Senate from that State.

Among other public works in contemplation in Greece is the reconstruction of the port of Egina at an outlay of 30,000 drachmas.

The hop plantations of England have been much increased during the past two years, and it is reported as probable that the area "in full bearing" will by another season have risen to the unprecedented amount of 67,000 or even 68,000 acres.

In the days of Pope, Worth made the man Now-a-days, he makes the woman—of Paris. He employs one thousand working people.

The *Nation* says of the newspaper "reporter" in his present state of evolution, that "with equal ease he impeaches a President, rejects the nomination of an Attorney General, lays down the International law, repeals the Salary act, and frames a substitute or plays the humble rate of coroner's detective."

If we make departments as rapidly in the future as in the past, we shall soon have a department of manufactures that does not manufacture, of fisheries that does not fish, and of labor that does not labor.

Georgia is going extensively into "mills" as a matter of self-defense, investing therein all its spare capital, in fact having found that it was getting in a box with agriculture alone.

The Duluth assessors have taken people at their word, and assessed the taxable property of that town at the figures at which it is held. Result: half the town is bankrupt.

A lady commissioner will represent Texas at the Philadelphia Centennial, her motto being "No Texas without representation."

There is trouble between the Japanese government and the representatives of foreign countries, except the United States. Certain Ministers have become unduly aggressive.

What little things change the current of a man's career. A Massachusetts man was going to the minister's the other day with matrimonial intentions, when, for some reason complained, he struck a gentleman whom he met upon the head, for which trifling indiscretion he has been sent to jail.

It has been shown by statistics that a proper application of engineering to sewerage would save one hundred thousand lives yearly in Great Britain alone, and the same truth holds in this country.

Edwin Booth's moneyed friends propose to pay off the indebtedness of his theater in New York, and organize a co-partnership in conjunction with Mr. Booth to run the concern.

Accommodating. The Patrons of Husbandry of Iowa have been requested by the Senate of that State to put into the shape of a bill the regulations to which they would like to have the railroads submitted.

New Orleans papers complain that fraudulent Northern made syrups flood their markets, underselling the genuine article, discouraging home trade and home consumption, as well as attacking health by the most deadly and insidious agents.

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PERSONAL.

It is stated at Washington among ex-Confederates that Jefferson Davis's departure for Europe was greatly hastened by the fact that General Joseph E. Johnston's book on the war is about to appear. Davis's friends introduced Johnston to take put one of Gamma Gamma and he is almost merciless in the exposure of Davis's incompetency, or worse.

A young man who was married in Detroit six months ago has joined in the discussion of the question of family economy, but his little contribution is far from satisfactory. "I object," he says, "understand how it is. I used to figure it out, as I sat with my arm round her waist on Sunday nights, and all it would then cost to live would be two dollars and seventy-five cents a week, and now I spend fifteen dollars, and am hungry half the time." Brute!

Ex-Congressman Frank W. Palmer has secured the controlling interest of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of which paper he has been for some time part proprietor, and will be sole proprietor. The paper will be changed in form and generally improved.

One of the ancestors of Chief Justice Waite, according to an article in Zion's *Herald*, was Thomas Wayte. He was a member of the British Parliament in the time of Cromwell, and was one of the judges who condemned to death King Charles the First, and signed the warrant for his execution. If the Chief Justice will administer justice as inflexibly as his ancestor, the republic will have no reason to find fault with the choice of the President.

Royalty snubbing its brother royalty in a railway depot is a sight which we, Democratic Americans, don't get a chance to see. But there was a marvelously well-assumed unconsciousness of each other's presence when the Duke of Madrid, late of Madrid, and Francis II., late of Naples, waited twenty minutes for a train recently in the Strasbourg station.

The announcement is made that Miss Seward will shortly give a literary entertainment in Washington. To this end, we are told, then Olive Risely, William H. Seward proposed marriage, though many, many years her senior. The temptation of money and position was probably very great, but Miss Risley refused the offer. Subsequently he adopted her, and with him and his daughter she made that celebrated journey during which Mr. Seward received more attention than has ever been extended to an American citizen. At his death he bequeathed a fortune to her, who had been a most faithful and devoted daughter, and she now assumes the name of her generous and grateful friend.

A contract has been made with Horatio Stone for a statue, in marble, of heroic size, of General E. D. Baker, who was killed early in the war at Ball's Bluff. The contract is made in accordance with the act of 1873, appropriating $10,000 for the purpose.

STATE NEWS.

Thirty Philadelphians now in prison think they should be pardoned out, and have already filed applications with the new Board of Pardon.

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* obituary poet says of a departed child that

"Angels around him will keep
Their invisible watchings unseen."

Even an angel would be puzzled to do otherwise.

Christian Boone, aged eighteen years, was instantly killed at Mellert & Kinsey's foundry in Reading, on Monday, by a twenty inch iron pipe, which he was assisting to load upon a wagon, falling upon his neck.

Alfred Tiley and William Zinzer, employed at the Allentown rolling mills, were both smothered to death while at work fixing a valve at the bottom of a well connected with the mills.

There will be four murder trials in Berks county, in April. The farmers of that locality should turn their attention to hemp culture.

A Lehigh county young woman, not getting along with her husband, hung herself. The disagreeable husband cut her down and saved the county the cost of an inquest, and himself the expenses of a funeral.

Two babes were born in Pottsville, on Saturday night, presenting quite a contrast in the matter of weight—one eleven pounds, the other but two pounds.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: One day last week an individual whose name we did not learn, was carrying a heavy stick of wood, at Greenwood Furnaces, between the office and church, and in some unaccountable manner slipped and fell, the piece of wood falling across his breast and killing him almost instantly.

George Swine, an old and respected citizen of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, laid down to take a sleep on the afternoon of the 5th inst., and never awoke again. He was sixty-seven years old at the time of his death, and in apparently good health.

A Westmoreland county debating society has the following conundrum under discussion: "Whether a dirty woman with a sweet temper is to be preferred to a cleanly one with a sour temper?"

Hon. Adam Moses died at his residence in Freedom township, Blair county, on Monday, 2d inst. Mr. Moses was an Associate Judge of the county for ten years.

Three of the oldest citizens of Lewistown have died within a few days, viz.: Mrs. Martha Smith, aged ninety-four years; Mr. James McCord, eighty-two; and Mrs. Rebecca B. Matthews, seventy-two years.

The Reading *Times*, in speaking of the prospect in the coal fields, says: "Every cloud has its silver lining, and the threatened rupture between capital and labor is happily dissipated. The best of feeling exists among the companies and their employees, and the people will be spared those fluctuations that from time to time tend to clog the wheels of progress. The prospects for the year 1874 are much brighter and more encouraging at present than they have been at any time in the past."

Charles T. Yerkes, who failed some two years since—was tried and convicted upon the charge of embezzlement of some other offense—sentenced to the penitentiary—afterwards pardoned by Governor Geary—took the benefit of the Bankrupt act—has again raised his shingle as a stock broker in Philadelphia.

Over six hundred persons have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the New Castle district during the last quarter.

The House of Representatives has been wrangling over a "new game law," and the people of Berks county want to know whether it's about euchre or seven-up.

The *Nation* says of the newspaper "reporter" in his present state of evolution, that "with equal ease he impeaches a President, rejects the nomination of an Attorney General, lays down the International law, repeals the Salary act, and frames a substitute or plays the humble rate of coroner's detective."

If we make departments as rapidly in the future as in the past, we shall soon have a department of manufactures that does not manufacture, of fisheries that does not fish, and of labor that does not labor.

Georgia is going extensively into "mills" as a matter of self-defense, investing therein all its spare capital, in fact having found that it was getting in a box with agriculture alone.

The Duluth assessors have taken people at their word, and assessed the taxable property of that town at the figures at which it is held. Result: half the town is bankrupt.

A lady commissioner will represent Texas at the Philadelphia Centennial, her motto being "No Texas without representation."

There is trouble between the Japanese government and the representatives of foreign countries, except the United States. Certain Ministers have become unduly aggressive.

What little things change the current of a man's career. A Massachusetts man was going to the minister's the other day with matrimonial intentions, when, for some reason complained, he struck a gentleman whom he met upon the head, for which trifling indiscretion he has been sent to jail.

It has been shown by statistics that a proper application of engineering to sewerage would save one hundred thousand lives yearly in Great Britain alone, and the same truth holds in this country.

Edwin Booth's moneyed friends propose to pay off the indebtedness of his theater in New York, and organize a co-partnership in conjunction with Mr. Booth to run the concern.

Accommodating. The Patrons of Husbandry of Iowa have been requested by the Senate of that State to put into the shape of a bill the regulations to which they would like to have the railroads submitted.

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REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

FOR TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

FOR CONTROLLER,
ROBERT M. SNODGRASS.

"AND ONLY MAN IS VILE."

The Cassville Orphan School Investigation—Damaging Testimony Against A. L. Guss.

From the Huntingdon *Journal* of date the 11th, we get the following report of the evidence given on Monday before the Committees on Education of the Legislature, sitting at Huntingdon to inquire into the conduct of Prof. A. L. Guss, while Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Cassville:

Miss Kate M. Handcuff was called to the stand and qualified. She is an intelligent young lady, nineteen years of age, of prepossessing appearance, and of remarkable memory. She proceeded to relate that she had been some years at Cassville; that at four different times, commencing when she was between thirteen and fourteen years of age, A. L. Guss made improper advances to her one of which was very much like a rape under the circumstances. The testimony was simply horrifying. She stated that she had been compelled, by fear, to make an affidavit of the falsity of one of these charges. She gave other most damaging testimony. She was subjected to a most rigid cross-examination, covering a period of three-quarters of an hour, which only resulted in strengthening every point related before. In not a single instance did she fail to confirm her statement in chief. The truth of her statement impressed itself upon everybody. She is a school teacher, and one of the most respectable young women in Blair county. After a very questionable effort to browbeat the witness, and failing, Mr. Lytle withdrew from the case—a course which, if pursued by his colleagues, would have done them infinite credit. Miss Handcuff was corroborated materially by her mother.

OHIO NEWS.

The Gobble family, of Jackson township, Sandusky county, numbers 102 persons. What a commotion they must make among the gobbler family about Thanksgiving time!

William Holmes, of Harrison township, Carroll county, is the father of thirty-six children.

The lowest bid for furnishing paper to the Congressional Printer came from Lancaster, viz: twenty-five thousand reams of good paper for eleven and thirty-seven hundredth cents per pound.

Says the Tiffin *Advertiser*: On Thursday last a minister from Adams township called at the office of the Probate Judge and secured a marriage license, and, by this time, is no doubt married for the *sixth* time. His age is seventy years, and the happy bride rejoices in having enjoyed fifty-five summers.

The docket for the February term of Trumbull Common Pleas contains two hundred and eighty-nine civil and eighty-one criminal actions, with the work of the grand jury yet to be heard from.

Mrs. Miranda Stewart, mother of United States Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and also of Mr. John Stewart, of Madison, died in Ashtabula recently.

The Andover, Trumbull county, *Enterprise* has the following: "Last Tuesday Mrs. Truman Phelps, of Williamsfield, was seized with a violent spell of coughing and after it had passed off complained of a severe pain in her side. Poultices, liniments and other home remedies were applied, but gave no relief. Finally a physician was sent for, and on arriving made an examination of the afflicted and found that one of her ribs had been broken off about two and one-half inches from the backbone, by the force of the coughing."

The *Ohio Clear Grit* is the name of a paper devoted to the advocacy of temperance, just started at Rome, Richland county.

The school board in Dayton is enjoying a little internecine strife, just now.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* styles the ladies engaged in the whisky war "corset dragoons."

John Henry, the late cashier of the defunct City bank of Toledo, has been arrested on a charge of appropriating $13,823 of the money of the bank to his own use. The defalcation was only discovered on the 31 inst.

Mrs. Frazier, of Washington, Fayette county, has just recovered a judgment for $148 damages against a saloon keeper, and brought suit against Buck, the great enjoiner of women. The lawyers rather like the "women's war on whisky." Both sides make business for them.

On Thursday a large, black satchel was found floating down the Miami river, at Dayton, and it was fished out by the police. The satchel contained some chisels, burglars' tools and a number of letters and papers. From the last named it appears that the owner's name is John Wilcox; that he is a native of England; that he had been with the Shakers some time; and from the desponding tone of a letter which the writer had failed to post, it is probable that he had committed suicide.

James Madison Trimble, second son of the late Governor Trimble, died at Hillsboro on the first instant, in his sixty-seventh year. He was long identified with the agricultural interests of Ohio, and had some notoriety in the politics of the State without having held an office, excepting on the State Board of Agriculture. He was one of the most prominent blooded stock breeders in Ohio.

The Bellefontaine *Republican* learns that a new and strange disease has attacked horses near Mingo and North Lewisburg, in Logan county. It says: The horse without any previous symptoms being noticed, suddenly loses the use of its limbs, and cannot stand. The limbs become stiff, and the horse breaks out in profuse perspiration, which continues only for a short time. No fatal cases have been reported.

They have a hermit out about Paulding Center, who entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land there three years ago and has lived in a bark hut in the woods, eating parched corn and small game, and without changing his clothes, or washing his face or cleaning his person.

A narrow-gauge railway from Bellair to Christchville, via St. Clairsville, is suggested.

A shoemaker of New Lexington, named Lewis Guilbert, mysteriously disappeared recently. Foul play is suspected.

Licking, the greatest sheep county of the State, reported 244,612 head. Harrison came next, reporting 209,749 head.

An old farmer, named Christian Rader, was found dead, on the 20th ult., sitting at a writing desk, at his residence, near Little Baltimore.

The Toledo University of Arts and Trade received from the late Jesup W. Scott a bequest of $50,000 and 160 acres of land near the city.

Silver and lead are said to have been discovered in Wayne township, Monroe county. Some parties are now engaged in putting down a shaft with the view of testing the matter.

SINCE striking is fashionable among workingmen at present, says the Philadelphia *Age*, let us solve a problem on strikes: A is an operative who makes $100 per month. It costs him $25 a month to live. He strikes at the beginning of a year for $125 per month; is off two months, and then goes to work victorious and works to the end of the year. Now, at that time, how much more—if any more—money has he in his pocket in consequence of the strike and the increase? Had he worked the year through he would have earned $1,200. If he would have cost him $300 to live; $900 would remain his. After that strike he earned $1,250 in the ten remaining months; the whole year's living has cost him $300; and to this must be added the $200 lost in wages while on the strike, which makes $500 in all. This from $1,250 leaves him $750, $150 less than if he had not struck, and he must work about a month and a half into the next year to "get even." And he runs the risk of being superseded by some one who will work for $100 per month long before the time expires in which he can "get even." Such is the logic of strikes in common sense dollar-marks.

Nature's Cathartic.

No medicine is needed to keep the bowels in order as long as nature's cathartic, the bile, flows freely and regularly from its source in the liver, and is of the right strength and quality. But the great biliary gland is easily disordered, and the consequences of its irregularities are serious. To bring it back to its natural condition when thus affected, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at least twice a day until the desired object is attained. Inaction in the liver is due to a scant supply of bile, or lack of the stimulating element in that fluid. In either case mere purgation is useless. The liver must be compelled to yield the supply of bile necessary to remove the waste matter from the system at least once in twenty-four hours before a radical cure of costiveness can be accomplished. Hostetter's Bitters produce this effect. Its action upon the stomach and liver is direct and salutary, and through these organs it regulates and invigorates the whole frame.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of Six Per Cent. compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ream, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, A. E. Harman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

The Twentieth Session of this Institution will begin FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of MARTHA McGREADY, deceased, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against the estate will present them, and those knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment to

W. BELL,
7th 73 Logan street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEDICAL.

Rheumatism and Gout.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's,

Dr. Laville's Great French Remedy
A SURE CURE.

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for month, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWN'S
DRUG STORE.
2p Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS

McKEE'S,

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Large Stock
AND
LOWEST PRICES.

Special Inducements
NOW
To Close Winter Stock.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION

Proclamation!

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

I, JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1874, being the seventeenth day of the month, the citizens of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet in their respective Wards, at their usual voting places, and vote by ballot for City Officers and Members of the Select and Common Councils, as indicated below:

One Person to Serve as Mayor,

One Person to Serve as City Treasurer,

One Person to Serve as City Controller.

Said MAYOR, TREASURER and CONTROLLER to serve for three years from the 1st day of February, A. D., 1874, or such time thereafter as may be designated by law.

One person to serve as CITY CONTROLLER for the unexpired term of Robert J. McGowan, resigned.

The Electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Orphans' Court, in the Court House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and one member of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common

A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 11, 1874.

We are indebted to Hon. John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, for statistics of the condition of the national banks throughout the country. We give below a table of local interest:

Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the city of Pittsburgh, at the close of business on Friday, the 30th day of December, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$14,752,756 98
Overdrafts	70,741 95
United States bonds to secure circulation	7,558,500 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	90,000 00
United States bonds on hand	112,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	33,545 60
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	1,433,375 10
Due from other national banks	493,843 64
Due from State banks and bankers	375,753 61
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	881,682 21
Current expenses	104,941 54
Premiums paid	25,151 89
Checks and other cash items	203,351 20
Exchanges for clearing-house	574,312 65
Bills of other national banks	427,181 00
Bills of State banks	9 00
Fractional currency	26,325 98
Specie	38,423 63
Legal-tender notes	2,927,779 00
United States certificates of deposits for legal tender notes	100,000 00
Total	$30,033,365 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 9,000,000 00
Surplus fund	3,024,336 27
Undivided profits	595,291 37
National bank notes outstanding	6,574,394 00
State bank notes outstanding	16,930 00
Dividends unpaid	34,111 25
Individual deposits	9,161,540 45
United States deposits	45,000 00
Due to national banks	870,445 25
Due to State banks and bankers	738,108 37
Notes and bills re-discounted	45,000 00
	$30,093,365 39

By comparison with the report of September 12, 1873, just prior to the panic, we find an increase in earnings of $2,696; circulation increased $7,542; deposits decreased $2,406,103; on the other side of the accounts loans have decreased $4,108,034; cash and exchange decreased $1,114,026; the whole of the December statement being made up of decreasing averages. The depositors have drawn out of the bank $780,000 more than the banks have drawn in from their borrowing customers, the difference being represented by the loss in cash and exchange, and yet we hear the dear public complaining of the want of liberality on the part of the banks.

One item is worthy of note, and that is the rediscounted bills, which are but $45,000, showing that the banks received little or no assistance from outside sources.

—Charles Cambios & Co., 38 South Third street, Philadelphia, advertise for claims against Jay Cooke & Co., for which they are paying cash. Price not stated.

—Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company's stock sold to-day at par, the highest point touched since September 20.

—The ease in money continues to increase, and the tendency of Wall street affairs seems to indicate that investors and the business public are beginning to take in the idea more thoroughly than before, that there is to be a plethora of money in New York and other monetary centers, and are shaping their affairs accordingly.

There is an evident inclination on the part of conservative people to accept lower rates of interest both in temporary engagements extending over a few months and on the purchase of securities for permanent investment. The moral of the late crisis is embodied in the idea of "greater security and more moderate profits," as it is now seen that it was impossible for railroads to borrow money at the extravagant rates of interest which many of them paid, and at the same time make their principal and interest secure to the bondholders.

Here's a happy condition of affairs in Cuba for the consideration of our inflationist friends: The Bank of Havana has emitted another avalanche of shinplasters. Flour has gone up to forty dollars per barrel, and meat ranges from seventy-five to eighty five cents per pound. They are having a happy time.

—The reports of the Comptroller and the State Treasurer of South Carolina for the fiscal year ending October 31 last are before us. The State debt is $15,85-,67 36. The assess of the State, consisting of stock in eight railroads, are reported at $283,703. The contingent liabilities, being indorsements of bonds of seven railroads, are $4,797,608 20.

The following shows some particulars from the schedule of taxable property in the State:

	1873.
Number acres arable lands	2,747,395
Value of above	$31,664,433
Number acres meadow and pasture land	2,345,687
Value of above	$7,481,079
Value of real estate not in incorporated towns, cities and villages	75,286,773
Value of real estate in cities, towns and villages	$1,597,979
Value of taxable personal property	49,354,112

—The official report of the Auditor of Kentucky for the fiscal year ended October 10, shows that the State bonded debt, original issue, was $2,500,000; of this $2,219,000 has been redeemed, leaving $581,394. This is made up of $149,391 six per cents past due, $71,000 five per cents past due, and $321,000 six per cents unredeemed but authorized to be redeemed. There are also $1,628,923 68 of bonds held by the Board of Education, making the total debt on October 10 last $2,150,-517 68.

The revenue for the year was $1,032,522 17; the expenditures were $1,032,522 17. Adding the deficit of $305,366 67 from the previous year makes the present deficit $615,453 98. The Auditor, however, estimates the receipts for the current fiscal year at $2,334,324, and the expenditure $2,088,455 01, thus showing the probable surplus, October 10 next, as $358,879 33

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 11, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Adams Express	97⅝	98	98	98	98	98
Wells-Fargo Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
American Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
United States Express	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
New York Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Erie	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	83	83	83	83	83	83
Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	107	107
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northwestern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do Preferred	85	85	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	107¼	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
St. Paul	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Do Preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Wabash	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton	105	105	105	105	105	105
Boston, Hartford & Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Harlem	127	127	127	127	127	127

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s, 1881	119⅝	119¾	120
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	119¾	120¼	120¼
5-20s, 1865	117	117	117¼
5-20s, 1864	119	119¼	119
5-20s, 1865	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20s, new	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20s, 1867	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20s, 1868	119¾	119¾	119¾
10-40s	113	113	113¼
10-40s, coupons	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s	116½	116¾	116½
New 5 per cents	113	113	113
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee	82¾	82¾	82¾
Tennessee, new	82¾	82¾	82¾
South Carolina, April	90	90	17
South Carolina, July	11	11	9½
Missouri 6s	93	93¼	93¼

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R.R.	59¾
Penna. Scrip	97
Reading	57¾
United Co.'s N. J.	130
Oil Creek	17
Lehigh Valley	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	92
Central Transportation	43
Empire Transportation	50
P., C. & St. Louis 7s	69

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1874.

REMARKS—We scarce know what to say with regard to the markets. There are a number of contingencies upon which hinge the future of trade, all of which centers in the action of Congress, and it is hoped this will be matured at no early day.

We have few changes to note in the tone or volume of the markets which show few signs for change in prices.

The weather, as we write, gives token of a "general thaw," and a rise in the rivers will follow.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,648	9,973	19,921
Apples, bbls	919	763	1,682
Cheese, boxes	515	67	582
Corn, sacks	7,776	7,386	15,162
Wheat, sacks	4,870	2,494	12,364
Barley, sacks	9,174	4,839	13,986
Rye, sacks	2,846	2,432	5,278
Oats, sacks	7,749	7,139	14,888
Butter, pkgs	201	267	468
Bacon, lbs	4,102	10,291	14,393
Bacon, hhds	305	379	974

Below we give the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,222	Apples, bbls	100
Corn, sks	1,600	Whisky, bbls	500
Barley, sks	1,020	Rye, sks	510
Oats, sks	600	Butter, pkgs	39
Bacon, tcs	50	Potatoes, sks	700

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—X $5 ⅌ bbl; XX $6; India ale $10 ⅌ bbl; Rose's English ale, in kinderkins of 22 gals $22 70a 22 50; bbls 44 gals $42 50; hhds, 66 gals $62 50 @65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young-er's India Pale-ale, in cases of 4 doz bottles $5 ⅌ doz; Robert Young-er's stock, bottled by A Burke, $5 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's Belfast ginger ale, $5 ⅌ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ⅌ doz.

APPLES—Sales of choice apples at $3 00@4 50; inferior $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—Pearls ash, common 5½@6c; refined, 6c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; first sort, 10c; lead 6c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a moderate inquiry at 60 @70c ⅌ gal.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured extra ⅌ lb, 12c; shoulders, extra sugar cured ⅌ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12½; dried beef, extra sugar cured ⅌ lb, 14c; in tierces, extra sugar cured ⅌ lb, 13c; bacon shoulders ⅌ lb, 8c; bacon clear sides ⅌ lb, 9½c; bacon clear bellies ⅌ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10½c ⅌ lb; mess pork ⅌ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime kegs or tierces, ⅌ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11c ⅌ lb; lard, refined, in 3 lb cadnes, ⅌ lb, 12½c; refined do in 5 lb cadnes, ⅌ lb, 13½c; refined do, in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do in 5 lb pails, ⅌ lb, 13½c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 13c; ham sausage, 10c.

BUTTER—We have no change to note in prices and quote strictly prime table butter at 35@40c; choice 30@35c; fair 25@30c; common 18@25c.

BRANS—Choice white navy at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5@6c; fair to good green 7@8c; hurl 5@6c ⅌ lb.

BORAX—Prices unchanged at 25c ⅌ lb.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 ⅌ doz; No 3, $2 50 ⅌ doz; No 4, $3 ⅌ doz; No 5, $3 25 ⅌ doz; carpet brooms $3 ⅌ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@3 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@50c ⅌ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ ⅌ cans ⅌ doz at $1 60; ½ do $3; 1 ⅌ do $6 50; 5 ⅌ cans $27; 10 ⅌ kegs, ⅌ lb, 40c.

CARBON OIL—Sales f. o. b. at works at 13½c with the usual advance on small lots from store.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2 ⅌ cans, ⅌ doz, $2; 3 lb peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 50; 2 lb pie peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 25; Winslow's corn 2 ⅌ doz, ⅌ doz: Portland corn $2 75 ⅌ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 50; 3 lb peaches, ⅌ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ⅌ doz, $1 60.

CHEESE—Ohio dairy at 12½@13c; prime Ohio factory, September makes, 14¾@15c to the trade, and 16@15¾c in a jobbing way; young America 15@; Nutmeg 17c. Prime to choice Ohio Swe ser 16@16c.

CURRANTS—6c to 7½ ⅌ lb; cleaned 8@8½c.

CRANBERRIES—10 to $13 ⅌ bbl; $3 50 to $4 ⅌ box, 25 pounds. Cranberry Lye—Sales at $7 50@8 ⅌ case of four dozen pa kages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit, 11¼c; ginger snaps, 12¾c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9¼c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 7¾c.

CREESE—Youghiogheny, $1 25@2 00; Bacon's Phœnix, $1 50@2 00; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Roseclale, $4 00@5 00; prime lime, $1; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3@3 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples $4 00@4 50; prime peaches, halves 14@15c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6 25@6 37½.

EGGS—Are weak at 20@22c for strictly fresh; packed per dozen.

FLOUR—There are no new features in the market, and we quote as follows: St. Louis $9 50; fancy Indiana $8 75; choice Ohio $8 25; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 50; Iowa $7 50; Cataract, $7 50; Wisconsin and Iowa, $7 50. The market is reported rather dull.

AXLE GREASE—Sales are reported as follows: Burrs $ ⅌ box; $2 ⅌ 6¼c; 3 ⅌ 7½c; 4 ⅌ 9c; 5 ⅌ 10c; cans 3 ⅌ ⅌ doz, $2 50.

FEATHERS—No 1 78@80c ⅌ lb; No 2 C 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—The market is reported quiet, and it may be said somewhat dull. We need not enumerate the causes leading to this state of things. Following are the ruling rates of the market.

Coffee—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 32@ 31c; fair 29@30c; Java 38 to 40c; Rio coffee—in papers 27c; in bulk, 26½c; Java 43 to 44c.

Sugars—Standard Ex. C, 10¼c; Standard B, 10¾c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11¾c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c, and scarce; old or p, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@46c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ⅌ gross.

SALT—By the car load $2 60 ⅌ bbl; in a jobbing way $4 85 ⅌ bbl.

HAIR—Sales at 21@23c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed $1 90@2 00; timothy seed $3 50@3 75; clover $5 50@6 00 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY—Market firm at $1 00@1 03 ⅌ per gallon for highwines.

WALTER GLAZE ⅌ lb.

GAME—Squirrels $1@1 50; per dozen; rabbits 30@ 35 per pair; venison saddle 15c ⅌ lb, whole deer 7c ⅌ lb; quail $1 75 ⅌ dozen; will turkeys $1 00@2 00 each; turkeys 14@16 ⅌ lb; chickens 10@12c ⅌ lb; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ⅌ dozen.

FITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

REMARKS—The crude oil market was considerably excited yesterday and prices have been affected with some heavy transactions in the oil regions. The advance at Parker's was; Union 25a35c; United 25a 30c per barrel. This is what you may call going up rapidly. As a matter of course producers were jubilant over the situation.

CRUDE.

We can report a firm market throughout the oil regions. Trade continues active and prices healthy. The following sales will show the state of the market at

PARKER'S.

6,000 bbls United	$2 10@2 15
5,000 this Union	2 15 @2 25

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market continues to rule steady and prices have undergone no change. Sales are reported at the works at 13¾c free in cars.

Philadelphia—Steady; spot 14¾c; February 14¾ a15c; March 15a15¼c.

New York—Sales this month's dealing 15c; March 15a15¼c; May 16¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 11.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets underwent another advance. On the upper road the market opened at $2 40 and advanced during the day to $2 87½, closing firm in the evening at $2 80. At Parker's Union pipe line opened at $2 15 and closed at $2 25, and United pipe opened at $2 10 and closed at $2 25. The home refined market was so in bulk and 130 in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 02½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 10
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 15
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot, S. O. 60 days	2 12½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot, S. O. 60 days	2 17½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 10
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 15
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 25
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 15
5,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 25
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 25

ROUSEVILLE, February 11.—Market quiet at $1 95a 2 05.

TIDIOUTE, February 11.—Market quiet at $1 85; no sales.

FRANKLIN, February 11.—Market quiet and weak; with more sellers than buyers; Union pipe $2 15a 2 22; United pipe $2 10a2 15; Karns $2 05a2 10.

PETROLEA, February 11.—Market not reported and can't give correct quotations. Market about $2 17a2 21¾.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 11.—No sales and can't quote.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Closing 10th.—The market is closed with a steady tone and improved demand; sales 1,400 bbls crude in bulk 7½c; 1,000 bbls do each for March, April and May; 6,000 bbls refined February at 15c; 14¾c closing; 15a15¼c March; 2,000 bbls May 16¾c. Sales 12,000 bbls reported.

Philadelphia, refined 5,000 bbls sold; vessels ready March 1st, 14¾c; February 14¾c; March 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Market steady; S. W., 14¾c; crude, 6¼c; cases 19½c; sales none; futures: 14¾a15c; first half March 15 to 15¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	H C VanFine	453
Stevenson & Co	Baldwin & W	479
Stevenson	Eagle O W	411
Stevenson	Central O W	411
Duncan	American O W	1,025

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

Bbls.	Bbls.
H C Van Fine 453	Central O W 314
Baldwin & W 479	American O W 1,025
Eagle O W 411	
Total 2,741	

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Wardin, P & Co, Phila	451
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Hulls	563
Total		1,014

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been fair, both of through and way stock. The quality of the offerings rather common. Advices from other points are unfavorable for trade, and at this writing trade is slow. Two loads of good cattle sold to-day at $6 25 per 100 lbs, the highest price we heard being paid. The market at this writing is slow.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs fine and smooth, $6 25; prime 1,300 lbs fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; prime 1,200 lbs, $5 00 to $5 50; good 1,100 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; good 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; common, $3 25 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs is light of good stock, and fair of all other grades. Prime extra stock is fair demand and sells rapidly. Common dull and slow. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 50; prime Philadelphia, $6 20 to $6 25; good medium hogs, $5 75 to $6 00; Yorkers, $5 00 to $5 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. The quality of the stock common. Market advanced; demand good and equal to the supply.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $6 25 to $6 37; extra 95 lbs fine wool, $6 00 to $6 00; extra 90 lbs fine wool, $5 75 to $5 85.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig iron, and lead and zinc ore for the week ending Saturday, February 7, 1874. The report of the receipts of ore and pig iron will be second, report of the receipts of lead and zinc ore will be received only by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway—the only return sent in:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.
St. L. and I. M. R. W	780	573	199	30
A. and P. R. W	770	290		10
R. R. I and St. L. W			70	200
C. A. and St. L. R. W	270		60	120
St. L. T. R. & I. R. W		200	60	10
O. and M. R. W		210	250	10
St. Lo, B. & S. Ills. R. W				
Total tons	1,860	1,273	610	380
Week previous	2,540	670	440	400
Leaving A. and P	990			
Zinc ore do	89		279	974

—*St. Louis Republican.*

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 11.—Flour quiet and steady; western superfine $3 25@3 87; extra $4 25@5 37½; family $5 50@6 75. Wheat quiet and steady; choice white $1 90@1 92. Corn quiet; mixed western still at 47@48c. Oats firmer; southern and western 60a 65c. Rye steady at 96@98c. Provisions very quiet. Butter excited with an advancing tendency but unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at 99c@$1.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Flour dull at $5 50a 5 90. Wheat inactive. Corn in fair demand at 76a 78c. Rye active at 96c. Oats steady at 58a60c. Coffee quiet at 23½@25c. Pork $16 50. Beef hams $24@25c; sides 9¾@9¾c; shoulders 7¾a7¾c; salted shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Lard held at 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 14¾c, February; 14¾c, March. Whisky steady at $1 01.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Copper steady at 32c for Lake. Pig iron firm at $1 10@$1 60 for Scotch; $19 00@$20 00 for American. Bar iron and unchanged. Steel quiet and firm; cast, 20@22c; spring, 12@13c. Nails firm at $4 00@4 15 for cut, $5 50@$5 75 for clinch.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Swine—To-day arrivals 5,980 head, making 10,859 for two days. Market weak and heavy; live quoted $5 50@5 87½, with one car load sold $5 75; city dressed ranged $7 50 @7 87, and western $6 37½@7 12.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 11.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 59; No. 1 white Michigan $1 58. Corn firm at 80c. Barley quiet; Canada, held at $2 10@2 12½.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $146,660. Customs receipts $329,000.

MONEY

easy, with a liberal supply offering, at 4a5 per cent.

STERLING

firm at $4 84¾ for sixty days, and $4 88 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 112a112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 184, closing at 4. Borrowing flat. Clearings $44,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

strong.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	5-20s, '67	119¾
5-20s, '62	119¾	5-20s, '68	119¾
5-20s, '64	119¾	New '58	113
5-20s, '65	119¾	10-40s	115¾
5-20s, '65, new	118¾	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

steady and dull.

Missouri 6s	93¼	Virginia, old	35¾
Tennessee, old	84¾	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	84¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	45		

STOCKS

weak in the morning with a decline of ¾a1¼, with considerable activity in low priced shares; later became firmer with an advance of ¼a1 on the entire list from the lowest point of the day, and market closed steady. Sales between ten and two o'clock 118,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Wabash, 16,000 Lake Shore, 2½,000 Northwestern, 6,000 do preferred, 8,000 Boston, Hartford and Erie. The latter declined to 2¾ on a decision against it by the Superior Court of Connecticut.

Canton	82¾	St. Paul preferred	74¾
Quicksilver	26¾	Toledo & Wabash	53¾
Adams Express	98¾	Do preferred	72
American Express	61¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
U. S. Express	71¾	Chicago and Alton	111
Wells, Fargo & Co	114¾	Do preferred	134
New York Central	104¾	Ohio and Mississippi	34¾
Erie	48¾	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	84¾
Do preferred	76	Burlington & Quincy	110¾
Harlem	126¾	Lake Shore	84¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	91¾
Michigan Central	92¾	Illinois Central	107¾
Pittsburgh	89¾	Union Pacific	30½
Northwest	59¾	Central Pacific bonds	85½
Do preferred	76¾	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Rock Island	108¼	Hartford and Erie	23¾
New Jersey Central	108	Western Union bonds	93¾
St. Paul	47¾	Bankers' bills	$4 84

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 11, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull but unchanged; superfine $5 50@6.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 23; No 2 $1 20a1 20¼ cash, $1 21a1 21¾ seller March, $1 23¾ seller April; No 3, $1 15. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 56¾c cash, 57c seller March; rejected 52¾@53c. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2, 42c cash, 42¾c seller March; rejected 39@39½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1 fresh 83c. Barley—No 2 $1 54a1 76; No 3 $1 54a1 55.

DRESSED HOGS—Market steady at $6 50a6 60.

PROVISIONS—Market dull, weak and with moderate demand at $16 25 cash, $14 30 seller March. Lard steady with moderate demand and a shade higher at 9.1–16c March. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7½c. Bacon—small fair and small demand at 6¾a8¾a8¾c, packed.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 96c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Cotton in limited demand and weak at 16c. Flour quiet; superfine, western and State $5 85a6 40; common to good $6 80a6 90; good to choice $6 95a7 10. Wheat more active at $1a1 01, closing dull and lower; No 2 spring $1 54a1 55¾; No 2 Milwaukee $1 56a1 57; No 1 Milwaukee $1 60a1 61. Corn dull and lower; barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; new western mixed afloat 79a80c; western yellow 82@83c. Oats dull and weak; firmer; mixed western 61@62c; white western 61¾a63c. Hay firm at $1 05a1 10. Hops firm at $1 05a1 10. Coffee dull. Crude petroleum easier at 7¾a7¾c; refined quiet at 15c. Turpentine heavy at 49¾c. Eggs firm at 20@24c. Leather firm at 22¼a30c. Wool firm at 56a60c. Pork heavy at $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles un changed. Lard unchanged; prime steam 9½c, March 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 45a1 50. Corn dull and nominal at 60@62c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 54c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 00. Barley active at $1 63. Pork dull at $15 00a15 12. Lard steady with a moderate demand; prime steam 9¼c. Bulk meats dull at 6½@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¾c; clear sides 10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 45a1 50. Corn dull and nominal at 60@62c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 54c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 00. Barley active at $1 63. Pork dull at $15 00a15 12. Lard steady with a moderate demand; prime steam 9¼c. Bulk meats dull at 6½@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¾c; clear sides 10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

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Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, February 11.—There is no important change in the market for domestic wools; manufacturers are buying for immediate wants only, and there is no pressure to sell on the part of holders; about three quarters of a million pounds fine fleece bought up quietly the past two weeks, and stocks of this description are somewhat reduced and in few hands; low and medium grades of fleece rather dull; choice assortine and extras command full previous rates. Extra and double xtra O ii and Pennsylvania fleece 55c; twelve extra and pick lock Ohio and Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 50@53c. Pulled wools quiet for superfine and extra; very choice selling 55a60c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Flour in good local demand and for Cuba; treble $6 50a7 50; family $8 a 8 50. Corn firm with a moderate demand at 70a 72c; yellow 80c. Oats firmer at 62@65c. Bran at 95@$1. Hay dull; prime $17; choice $19. Pork dull at $16 50. Dry salt meats—none in first hands. Bacon dull and drooping at 7¾a 9¼@9½c. Lard quiet; tierces 9¾a9¾c; kegs 10¾a10¾c. Sugar dull; inferior 6@6½c; common 6¾ a6¾c; fair to fully fair 6¾a7¾c; prime 8c; strictly prime 8¼c. Molasses scarce, with good demand; centrifugal 45a50c. Rice firm and firmer. Coffee dull. Cincinnati $1 04. Coffee firm at 24¾a25¾c. Cornmeal scarce and higher at $6 75.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrival, 544 head; total for the week 3,855. Market active and strong at yesterday's prices, being 25c advance over last week's closing rates; quality good.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrival, 2,800 head. Market active at 25c decline on last week's closing prices.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 800 head; total for the week 18,100, against 16,500 same week last week. Market slow and dull; Yorkers $5 25a5 62½; heavy hogs $5 00a5.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—There is a more active movement in domestic prints, and woollens for men's wear from first hands, and jobbing branches are improving. The market for cotton goods, and firm. Heavy standard sheetings in good demand. Cottonades in fair request. Drills in good demand; a large jobbing house quote 9c for Garner's fancy prints, 8c for Amoskeag, and 7½c for Manchester. Ginghams much more active. Foreign goods improving.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 56; No 2, $1 42a1 43; rejected $1 30. Corn dull and nominal. No 2 mixed 55c. Oats steady at 38a39c. Rye quiet and firmer; No 1 fresh 83c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 1, $1 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 11.—Cotton easier at 15½c. Flour, grain and hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions easier. Pork $15 50. Bulk sides—shoulders and clear rib sides; clear sides 9¾a9¾c. Bacon—shoulders 7¾a7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾a9¾c; clear 9¾a9¾c. Lard 9¾ a10¼c. Whisky 95@96c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; amber Michigan $1 48¾; seller February $1 48¾; seller March $1 50; seller April $1 47¾. Corn dull and nominal; high mixed seller April 68c; new 60c. Oats a shade better; No 2, 47¾c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 11.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18¼a18¾c; low middling 14¾a15c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; mixed seller April 68c; new 60c. Oats a shade better; No 2, 47¾c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 11.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18¼a18¾c; low middling 14¾a15c. Flour dull and un

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

FEBRUARY, 11, 1874.

	Cents.
Cline, J. A., Beaver Falls, Pa	1
Cavitt, Lizzy, Blossomville, Pa	1
Historical Bureau, Sunville, Pa	3
Miller, Sophia, Carrick, Pa	1
McCandless, Magele, Pittsburgh, Pa	2

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Republican Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of the City Republican Committee has been called by the chairman, George W. Wilson, to meet this morning at ten o'clock, at the Lincoln Club Rooms. It is hoped that every member will be present.

The Election Polls in the Nineteenth Ward.

Mayor Blackmore has made a change in the announcement of the place of holding the election in the Nineteenth ward. Citizens residing there will notice in the proclamation as amended that the polling place will be at the office of Alderman Lowrie, corner of Frankstown Avenue and Station street.

Directors Elected.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company:

Joseph M. Gazzam, of Gazzam & Cochran. Andrew J. Lee, of Atwell, Lee & Co.

Geo. M. Bush, of J. Bush & Co.

Mr. Gazzam was elected President in place of A. L. McFarlane. The above are among our best business names, and will add strength to this already flourishing institution.

A Fraud—Look Out for Him

Under the above caption the Greensburg *Tribune* says:

We are advised of the fact that a man whose name we are not in possession of, is canvassing this county and obtaining subscribers for some paper or papers said to be published in Pittsburgh. Look out for him, as we feel assured that he neither represents the papers he would have you believe he does, and that some of the papers are not in existence. In some parts of the county he has got numbers of subscribers and their papers have not come to hand according to representations.

The Bolters.

Another meeting of the Bolters Committee was held yesterday afternoon when, owing to the many withdrawals, it was found necessary to add another lot of names to the list.

In the absence of the second chairman appointed, Mr. Adams, David Aiken, Esq. was called to preside.

No business was transacted worthy of note except the election of the following officers:

President—Major Wm. B. Negley.

Secretaries—W. C. Evans, S. H. Jack, Frederick Bauer and C. W. Armstrong.

A Word to Workingmen.

Time was when idleness was held to be a crime, and industry, no matter how humble, was held in honor by the people of Pittsburgh. It seems that these views are not palatable to a portion of the community. The nomination of Wm. C. McCarthy for the position of chief magistrate, excites in the minds of certain people, chagrin that expresses itself in sneers aimed at his origin. The theory that a long rent roll, a heavy balance in bank, or the "blue blood" of gentility drawn through several generations, alone should entitle a man to suffrage is freely advanced. In plain words, as a public official expressed it, "Gentlemen should come to the front." When the official employed these words, he intended the greater, if not the best portion of this community. This is peculiarly a community of workers, embracing among its prominent, and ablest men, in all the associations and professions, men who have risen from the ranks unaided. Nowhere in this broad Republic, crowded by independent workers and thinkers, is toil held more honorable than in Pittsburgh. It is noted as being the least aristocratic city in the country. How will it be in the future? Has it come to this, that distinguished pedigree or long purse will constitute a claim?

Workingmen, it remains for you to decide. The "blue blooded" gentry have made the issue. Let them abide by the result.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night "Willow Copse" will be played at the Opera House, and our readers may be sure of a pleasant entertainment. Mr. Coulcock has been more popular in this piece than in any he has appeared in here this season. We hope to see a crowded house.

Thomas Concerts.

As the time approaches for the final concerts in this city by Mr. Theodore Thomas's orchestral organization, the anxiety to secure places seems to increase. As a result, Kleber & Bro.'s music store, where the tickets are on sale, has been thronged, and seats are being rapidly taken. This is creditable to the musical taste of our citizens.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The box trick as performed by the Mocholla brothers is attracting great crowds to the Penn avenue theater. A word as to "how it is done" is unnecessary. A piece of stage is selected from the audience, who are then asked to examine a plain looking box, about the size of a common dry goods box; this they lock and take charge of the keys. They then bind it securely with ropes and seal the knots. The performer then is placed in a bag, which is securely fastened and sealed. He is then placed in a basket, which the committee also lock and then seal the locks. Now comes the mystery. The box, bag and basket are then placed behind a curtain, and in less time than it takes to write this, the performer disappears from the bag and basket, and is found in the box. The variety ollo, and dramatic performance, also unusually good, will be new to-night.

Library Hall.

Our readers should not forget that Mr. William M. D. Mackey, a humorist and dramatic elocutionist of reputation from the old country, will give a reading this evening at Library Hall. The selections are varied and excellent, and those who wish to enjoy a pleasant as well as a profitable evening, should not fail to attend. Many friends of good judgment, who have heard Mr. Macky in private readings, assure us that he is an able elocutionist. Mr. Mackey is a graduate of Magee college, Londonderry, Ireland, and with the ability he possesses, and the varied selection for his reading, he should draw a large audience.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Regular Reports—The Finances—Protection for Temperanceville.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Present—Messrs. Pitcairn, Jones, Torley, McIlroy, Walton and Larimer.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting,

Mr. John Larimer, recently elected, was admitted as a member of the Board.

The regular reports were read, accepted and ordered to be filed.

The Chief Engineer reported twenty-one fires and alarms during the month of January, with an aggregate loss of $3,040.

The secretary reported warrants drawn since last meeting to the amount of $12,248 04, as follows:

House improvements and repairs	$1,977 84
Gas	696 74
Sundry supplies	395 93
Sundry expenses	451 55
Horse expenses	634 21
Apparatus expenses	31 60
Salaries for January	5,797 57

Of appropriation for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1874, there remains undrawn $39,736 39.

A petition unanimously signed by citizens of Temperanceville was presented by the President. They ask fire protection and agree to furnish a place for an engine and company until the new building can be erected.

The petition was accepted and on motion of Mr. Jones it was ordered that a committee be appointed to [illegible] the matter and make all necessary purchases.

Messrs. Jones, Pitcairn, Torley, McIlroy and Larimer were appointed the committee.

Several changes of members in the departments between companies was authorized.

It was ordered that the protection hats, some time since adopted by the commission, be procured for the men.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE WATER BOND STEAL.

A Word to Tax-Payers.

The secret of the bitter opposition to Mr. McCarthy may be stated in a few words. He has done his utmost to expose those who betrayed the trust reposed in them. From the moment the misappropriation of the public funds in connection with the stolen Water Bonds became known to him, he resolved to expose the wrong-doers. His speeches in Councils cut the guilty to the quick. His votes rendered them furious. They were doing their utmost to cover up the vile business; to conceal their crimes from the public, and the attitude Mr. McCarthy assumed (and from which he would not be driven or cajoled), rendered them furious. They were naturally bound to stand by each other. It was a matter of life and death to them. They had not only themselves, but all connected with them in the disreputable transactions which have rendered the fame of Pittsburgh a by-word to protect. Hence the haste with which they rushed to the assistance of the men who stole away books under cover of night from City Hall. All who are in any manner implicated in the Water Bond steal, and gutting of the Nation Trust Company, foresee their doom in the elevation of William C. McCarthy to the position of chief magistrate. They are aware that he will "probe the matter to the bottom," in which case the bond robbers will receive their just deserts, or, at least be held up to public odium. To prevent the fate in store for them they stop at nothing, from the tampering with delegates at the dead hour of night, to "pooling" $20,000 (in plain violation of the law) to purchase votes, in their desperate efforts to "beat McCarthy." There is the truth in a nutshell. All in any way implicated in the scandalous mismanagement and stealing of the public monies are arrayed against McCarthy. It remains for those who desire to secure an honest administration of public affairs, and especially such as would aid an unflinching opponent of wrong, to support William C. McCarthy.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Its Legality Tested in the Court—A Decision to be Rendered on Saturday.

The new charter for the city of Pittsburgh, which was ushered in to puzzle the people at a time when they were already sufficiently perplexed with legal and constitutional questions, has at last been brought to the attention of the court. The Supreme Court was first applied to, but they declined to act, for the reason that they had refused twenty similar applications from different parts of the State, for want of time to hear them. The Chief Justice, in declining to hear the application for an injunction, complimented our bench by saying that we had judges whose opinion on the question would be entitled to the highest consideration.

Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, Mr. George Shiras, Jr., presented a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, wherein W. C. Aughenbaugh, plaintiff, seeks to enjoin the City of Pittsburgh, its Mayor and Councils, from proceeding to make an apportionment under the new charter. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

1. The plaintiff is a citizen and taxpayer.

2. Refers to charter of incorporation, etc.

3. Recites provision of old Constitution relative to signing of bills by the Governor.

4. That the new charter was passed in 1873, and was not presented to the Governor until the close of the session; that the bill was not approved by him, or returned with his objections, before the Legislature adjourned; and that the bill was signed January 7th, 1874.

5. That the new Constitution took effect on the first day of January, A. D. 1874, to-wit, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

6. That the said bill, entitled "an act to reorganize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh, &c.," not having been in force as a completed act of legislation at the time the said new Constitution took effect, and not having been passed in conformity with the provisions of the latter instrument, but in disregard thereof, is without legal effect, and wholly void.

7. That the said city of Pittsburgh, by its Councils and executive officers, is about to accept and act under the provisions of the said so-called charter, and is about to cause an election to be held for Councilmen and municipal officers on the third Tuesday of February next ensuing.

8. That under and by virtue of the laws and ordinances heretofore obtaining in said city, and which your orator is advised are still operative, apportionment for members of Council for the several wards thereof, was made to continue to the first of December, 1876.

9. That in pursuance of the second section of Article second, of said alleged charter, the Councils of the said city are about to apportion the several wards thereof for members of Common Council upon a different theory and ratio of representation than those heretofore obtaining and still legally in force.

10. That if said new apportionment be carried into effect and an election be held in accordance therewith, such election would be void and great confusion and uncertainty would be created in the affairs of said city, and your orator and other citizens be put to unnecessary expense.

Your orator hence needs equitable relief, as follows:

1. That the said bill, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh, extending its boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers, and perfecting its municipal organization," be declared void and of no effect.

2. That the said laws and ordinances in accordance therewith, pertaining to the city of Pittsburgh, and in force prior to and on the first day of January, 1874, be declared still operative and in force.

3. That now by preliminary, and hereafter by final injunction, the said city of Pittsburgh, the Mayor and Councils, be restrained from accepting and enforcing the said bill, entitled, "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh," &c.

4. That now by preliminary, and hereafter by final injunction, the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh be restrained from passing and enforcing a new apportionment as provided in said last named bill, and from causing an election to be held in accordance with such apportionment and the provisions of said bill.

5. That now by a preliminary, and hereafter by a final injunction, the aforesaid appointed committee be restrained from carrying into effect the alleged resolution of Councils and the provisions of Sec. 2d, of Article II in said alleged charter, providing for a new apportionment.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Shiras remarked that the new Constitution, by its own terms, took effect on the 1st of January last. Some contend that it did not go into force until the 7th, the date when the Governor proclaimed is adoption. He would not dwell on this question, because, for the purposes of this case, it was immaterial which view was the correct one. He made the point that the Governor was a part of the legislative function, and a bill was not valid without his act. The bill in question had not the form of law or the force of law when the Constitution took effect. Then if the charter is void, the next question was, is the case such as warrants the interference of a Court of Equity? The gentleman went on to argue, from authorities cited, that if the Court deemed the charter void, then it could restrain the Councils from doing the act complained of. The Court might ask why not have the bill repealed? To this he would reply, that the repeal of the act, on the supposition that it was a legal instrument, might leave the city without a charter, as would repeal the existing charter if a law, and its repeal would revive nothing.

Mr. Shiras stated that the question of the legality of the approaching election was not raised in this case, but doubtless the whole community would be glad to have it settled. That, however, would probably come up at a future time, as the election was now inevitable.

Mr. Bigelow, City Attorney, appeared on behalf of the respondents. He stated that the Councils were advised that the charter was *prima facie* valid. Under this belief they appointed the committee referred to in the bill, and would proceed to make the apportionment unless restrained by the Court. He cited the case of Wartman vs. The city of Philadelphia, 9th Casey, 202, in which it is held as follows:

"An act of Assembly is passed only when it has gone through all the forms made necessary by the Constitution to give it force and validity as a binding rule of conduct for the citizen. Whether it receives the signature of the Governor or remain in his hands unreturned for ten days, or being vetoed is carried by two-thirds of both houses, its passage is dated from the time it ceased to be a mere proposition or bill, and passed into a law."

Applying this rule to the new charter, it having been signed by the Governor on the 7th of January, after the adoption of the new Constitution—whether its adoption date from the 1st or the 7th of January—it is an enactment under the new Constitution, and not having been passed in the manner prescribed by that instrument, but being in direct conflict with the following provision of section 7th article 3d, to wit: "The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters," must necessarily fail, and be declared null and void.

Judge Stowe remarked that there was no disputing the law as cited.

Judge Sterrett said if there was no provision in the new Constitution for perfecting imperfect acts.

In response to an inquiry as to when a decision might be expected, Judge Stowe said that the Court would probably be ready to commence its decision on Saturday next.

THE COKE TRADE.

The Difficulty Between the Pennsylvania Central and the Connellsville Railroads.

Frank Cowan's Paper gives the "state of the case" relative to the recent advance in the tariff for coke by the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore companies as follows:

The Pennsylvania Railroad refuses to receive at Brinton any coke shipped at Broadford, and points east of Broadford, on the Mt. Pleasant Branch. This is to force the coke over the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, via Everson, from which point to Pittsburgh, the rate has been raised from $10 80 to $13 80—an advance of half a cent per bushel and ruinous to business, for it annihilates the margin of the Pittsburgh middleman who has taken [illegible] any contracts at six cents per bushel [illegible] action of the Pennsylvania Railroad, moreover, is [illegible] to be not only to secure freight-age over the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, but also to foster the manufacture of coke on that happy road which vaguely hopes to be able to supply the whole demand for coke if properly encouraged. Then to blend this little game of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Road—the General Freight Agent's published flat denial to the contrary notwithstanding—raises the rates on the Mt. Pleasant branch to Everson from $4 28 to $4 50—an advance of twenty-two cents, and an advance which, when added to the Pennsylvania Railroad's $13 80, puts it beyond the power of any manufacturer on the branch to compete with those on the main line near Pittsburgh, or those on those on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. The consequence is the shipping of coke from the Mt. Pleasant branch works has entirely ceased, the works are running forty-eight and seventy-two hour coke, and the yards are rapidly being blocked up with the increasing stock; thousands of laborers are threatened with a total suspension of work, and a general gloom and depression prevails.

How long this unhappy state of affairs will continue is not known, but it is surmised it will be of short duration. The Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore road is anxious to go back to the old rates in vogue before February the 1st, is anxious to encourage the trade, and will, rather than grievously hinder it by its deadlock with its rival, carry coke at six dollars per car from the coke regions to the depot at Pittsburgh, whence in wagons it will pay to cart it across the city for re-shipment on western roads. The road that can reduce the fare from Pittsburgh to Washington to four dollars, can reduce the rates on coke from the Mt. Pleasant Branch to Pittsburgh to at least a figure that will pay the manufacturer and the shipper.

Coroner's Inquest.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Steiner Millerson found four other men were standing between the two tracks of the inclined plane at Keeling's coal works, at the head of Twenty-first street, while two loaded cars were coming down. The rope attached to the cars broke and one car jumped the track and struck Millerson, breaking his left arm and one leg and tearing the scalp off the back of his head, killing him instantly. The other men succeeded in getting out of its way. The deceased was a a single man, aged twenty-five years, and was a Polander by birth. He had been in this country one year. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Election of Officers—Change in Salaries.

The Board of Guardians met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and fixing salaries for the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

There were present Messrs. Beck, Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Glass, Hartley, Hays, Mercer, Rowley, Sweitzer, Phillips and President Kincaid.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the committee to whom was referred the question of salaries for Secretary and Assistant Secretary reported as follows:

THE SALARY QUESTION.

To the President, Members, Etc:

GENTLEMEN—The committee to whom was referred the question of amount of salary for the secretary and for the assistant secretary and messenger, would respectfully report that they recommend as follows: For the secretary, $1,500; for the assistant secretary, $1,000, and for messenger $800.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
WILLIAM BECK,
R. H. HARTLEY.

The report was accepted, but objections were made as to the recommendation as to messenger, because that question had not been submitted to the committee.

Mr. Rowley moved that the recommendations as to the salaries of the secretary and assistant secretary be adopted, and that that with reference to a messenger and salary therefor be stricken out; a messenger to be employed as necessary by the monthly committee.

Mr. Hartley defended the report as a whole and said that a messenger was really necessary all the time. He thought the poor in the East End were not properly attended to.

Mr. Rowley said that there had been frequent visits to the East End.

A discussion occurred upon parliamentary rules during which the matter in hand became considerably mixed.

To straighten matters Mr. Rowley amended his motion that the report as to salaries for the Secretary and Assistant Secretary be adopted.

Mr. Sweitzer advocated the raising of the salary of the Assistant Secretary to $1,500—equal to the Secretary because the former would have much additional labor placed upon him. Mr. Sweitzer moved to amend as stated.

The motion was lost by a vote of 4 to 5.

Mr. Fitzsimmons moved to amend by making the assistant Secretary's salary $1,200. Carried.

Mr. Rowley's motion was then ad opted as amended.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, when the choice of City Physicans came up.

Mr. Hartley and others advocated the employment of but one instead of two in the city between the rivers at an increased salary, and he made a motion to that effect.

It was stated in this behalf that now the burden of the work fell on the Physician of the first district the lower part of the, city because all patients visiting the office would of course go to him.

The motion was however lost it being the belief of the majority that one could not get through the work.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, however, it was decided to increase the salary of the Physician of the lower district, the present one living near the office of the Board, from $500 to $700.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected:

Secretary and Agent—George Fortune, salary $1,500.

Assistant Secretary—J. B. Williams, salary $1,200.

Treasurer—William K. Hart, to allow six per cent on current balances.

Superintendent Poor Farm—William Bullock, salary $1,000.

Physician City Farm—Dr. Isaiah Ward.

Physician First City District—Dr. G. A. Purviance, salary $700.

Physician Second City District—Dr. A. E. McCandless, salary $500.

Physician South Side—Dr. Chesswund, salary $600.

Solicitor—James I. Kuhn, Esq., salary $300

Mr. Sweitzer moved that a messenger be employed regularly.

An amendment by Mr. Rowley, that a messenger be employed, as heretofore, by the monthly committee, when necessary, was adopted.

After transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

It should be stated that the reduction of salary of the Secretary, Mr. George Fortune, and the increase of the salary of the Assistant, was because of the illness of Mr. Fortune, on account of which he is incapacitated from doing all the work he heretofore attended to.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The assignee of James Schoonmaker, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, presented a petition for the sale of certain real estate divested of and subject to certain liens, which, after argument by Mr. Sipe for, and Mr. Woodward, assignee of Samuel R. McClean, of this city, bankrupt, against the same, was refused by the court.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Swain & Dickson vs. The St. Clair Congregational Church, and McDonough & Natcher, contractors, a verdict for plaintiff for $647 50 was rendered. The action was upon a mechanic's lien.

A preliminary order was made granting a charter of incorportion to the Empire Building and Loan Association, etc.

Dr. J. H. Grouard vs. Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Allegheny. Action for services rendered by the plaintiff to the city of Allegheny. Verdict for plaintiff for $61 60.

In the case of John Kinlon vs. M. L. Malone, being an action for work and labor done, a verdict for plaintiff for $62 92 was rendered.

John N. McClowry vs. J. E. Gibson. Action to recover for legal services rendered. Jury out.

Robert P. Fordon vs. Orin Levis. Action to recover a board bill. Jury withdrawn and judgment for $33 60.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

115. Phillips vs. Cluley.
75. McKinney vs. Wood et al.
80. Sheppard vs. Knowles et al.
83. Bracken vs. Bates.
94. Hanlon vs. Bingler.
97. Lamb vs. Dierker.
98. McClintock et al. vs. Osborne et al.
99. Leifert for use vs. Faas.
103. Froebe & Co. vs. Chambers.
104. Froebe & Co. vs. Bracken.
105. Vandevender et al. vs. Reamer.
107. Hope et al. vs. Davis.
108. Flaherty et al. vs. Getty & Co.

Dist ict Court—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Chadwick vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co., before reported, was concluded, with the exception of the charge of the Court, which will be delivered this morning, at ten o'clock, by Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Thos. W. Briggs vs. Watson Provost is still on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

120. Johnston vs. Johnston.
139. Thompson & Simon vs. Marshall, Brown & Co.
133. McDonald vs. McMillan & McCartney.
144. Union Savings Bank vs. Burney.
148. McDonald, for use vs. O'Neil.
149. Ryan and Wife vs. Bigley et al.
166. Weiland vs. Fisher.
171. Reed & Gilchrist for use vs. Clark.
172. Gilchrist vs. Trunick.
174. Mary Ross vs. Maloy, executors.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Celia Burns and John Wilkinson, indicted for larceny, on oath of W. A. Collins, the jury found a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced Wilkinson to the Work House for one year, this sentence to take effect upon the expiration of the sentence imposed upon him a week or two since, on indictment No. 370, the name being the same. The girl, Celia Burns, was remanded, her health not being very good.

Samuel Hawkins plead guilty to an indictment for larceny, and was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Thomas Breen, who plead guilty to larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse for ninety days.

William, *alias* Duck Flynn, was tried on an indictment for entering a building [illegible] to commit a felony, [illegible] with intent was rendered [illegible]. A verdict of not guilty was rendered [illegible]. A similar verdict was rendered on another indictment against Flynn.

Edward Malley was tried on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Malley, it will be recollected, kept the house in Elizabeth where Slavin killed Lynch, a few months ago. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. On three indictments for illegal liquor selling, Malley entered pleas of guilty. Malley was held for sentence on Saturday.

William Oglin was placed on trial on an indictment for adultery, founded on oath of William Wallace, of Warren, Ohio. The defendant hails from Canfield, Ohio, and is a married man. It is alleged he met the daughter of Mr. Wallace, Hannah Wallace, who is under seventeen years of age, at Columbiana, Ohio, and eloped with her bringing her to this city, and registering at the St. Clair Hotel. A number of witnesses testified to having been in parties together at the hotel mentioned, and also at the opera and other public places. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Archie Montague,	Thomas Burke,
Frank Kelmer,	E. Leach,
Martin Boschert,	David E. Hall,
M. Hawkins,	Samuel Faulkner.
Charles Lewis et al.,	John A. Strain,
Terrence Coyle,	Mary Jane Steele,
Wilson Drummond,	Daniel M'Bride, (2).
Michael Conley,	Michael Reny,
Cath. Finney,	Hugh M'Bride et al.,
John Mayer,	Michael Hanlon,
John Beiber.	

South Side Gas Company.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call from earthly toils to heavenly rest, Mr. John P. Pears, for many years the esteemed President of this Company; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased, and beg them to accept these assurances of our unaffected regret at his death. The stockholders of this company have shown their estimate of his official acts, and their personal regard, by unanimously re-electing him President for fifteen consecutive years. We, who have met with him from month to month during many of these years, would bear yet warmer testimony, if it were possible, to his worth. Honorable and upright in all his dealings, generous and kindly towards even the undeserving, equable in temper, but firm in defense of what was good and true, a sincere Christian, a loyal citizen, a business man without reproach, city, community and church may well mourn when such a man is taken from the earth.

W. C. Aughinbaugh, Alex. C. Robinson,
James Caldwell, James S. McCord,
J. W. McGeary, John A. Caughey,
Frederick L. Ihmsen, David Robinson,
Board of Directors.

PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1874.

CITY POLITICS.

Organization of the City Executive Committee—Preparations for a Vigorous Campaign.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee, appointed by the chairmen of the late nominating conventions, was held last evening in the Lincoln Club room. There was a large attendance and much interest manifested.

General Pearson, chairman of Convention No. 3, called the Committee to order.

Mr. M. F. Egan, Secretary of the retiring committee, was chosen temporary Secretary and called the roll of members.

On motion of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., John S. Lambie, Esq., was unanimously chosen permanent chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. Lambie thanked the members for the honor conferred, and urged a vigorous and united effort to elect the regular nominees of the party.

The following Vice Presidents were chosen: Richard Perry, F. J. Loudin and G. L. Halliday.

Secretaries—W. M. DeCamp, W. S. McGhee and Wm. Ramsey.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were added, as members at large, to the Executive Committee:

George B. Chalmers.	M. F. Egan,
A. L. Pearson,	Wm. Livingston,
Daniel O'Neil,	Thomas H. Phelps,
R. H. Elliott,	George Booth,
B. W. Morgan,	Jenkin Jones,
Thomas H. Hunter,	W. B. Hays, Jr.,
Joseph Mitchell,	Thomas H. Thorn,
H. B Smithson,	August Ammon,
G. R. Pearson,	John Gripp,
	John H. Poills.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committees:

On Finance—George W. Wilson, Henry Lloyd, B. W. Morgan, John Larimer and W. B. Hays, Jr.

On Printing—E. F. Anderson, Henry Hartzell, John N. Neeb, M. F. Egan, William Anderson and Henry Metzgar.

On Meetings—General A. L. Pearson, Geo. B. Chalmers and C. S. Fetterman.

On motion of Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Lambie was added to this committee.

GENERAL VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Fetterman, the Chair was authorized to appoint a General Vigilance Committee of one from each ward—the members named to have power to appoint the Vigilance Committees in their respective wards. The Chair announced the committee as follows:

1. Wm. Patterson.	19. H. R. McClelland.
2. Thomas H. Phelps.	20. W. P. Hese.
3. Henry Bentz.	21. Robert Dumbert.
4. W. S. McGhee.	22. W. T. Bowers.
5. J. S. Haymaker.	23. E. F. Anderson.
6. H. J. Thomas.	24. John Larimer.
7. George Wilson.	25. Jas. Bracey.
8. George Boothe.	26. J. N. Jarrett.
9. James Boyd.	27. August Ammon.
10. David Beck.	28. Andrew C. Daizell.
11. Thomas H. Hunter,	29. E. G. Krehan.
12. T. W. Phillips.	30. H. B. Rolfe.
13. Samuel Belfore.	31. J. W. Turney.
14. Evan Jones.	32. Louis Houch.
15. A. L. Pearson.	33. B. W. Stouffer.
16. David Harris.	34. R. S. Hemings.
17. Joseph Mitchell.	35. J. P. McKee.
18. P. W. Siebert.	36. Thomas Ralph.
	37. Wm. Anderson.

Mr. Morgan suggested that, as but four working days remained before the election, the committee should meet every evening. A motion to that effect was carried and the committee adjourned to meet at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

MR. McCARTHY ENDORSED.

Responses From Ward Republican Meetings.

The Republicans of the different wards of the city give hearty indorsement to the regular nominee for Mayor—Mr. William C. McCarthy. In addition to those already published, the following action of other wards has been handed us for publication:

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting held in the O'Hara school house, Twelfth ward, February 11, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, As there are two candidates claiming to be the regular Republican nominees for Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Wm. C. McCarthy is the regular nominee of the Republican party for the office of Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we will give our undivided support to W. C. McCarthy, for the office of Mayor.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Republican party of the Twelfth ward, give our undivided support to all the nominees of this meeting.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth ward met at the school last evening for the purpose of placing Council and ward tickets in the field.

Mr. C. C. Evans was chosen Chairman and Alderman J. Martin Shaffer Secretary.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Davis, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we discountenance the attempt of certain dissatisfied Republicans to defeat the regular candidate for Mayor.

Resolved, That in William O. McCarthy is presented to the suffrages of the people an honest and capable man for the position of Chief Magistrate, and that we will give the whole ticket our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That we proceed at once to thoroughly organize and make a vigorous campaign, and a committee be appointed to canvass the wards thoroughly.

The following ticket was nominated:

Select Council—William Doyle.
Common Council—Thos. Rowswell, Thos. McNeil.
Assessor—John McCune, Sr.
Constable—Geo. W. Karnes.
School Director, 1st Precinct—George Larimer.
Judge of Elections—Saml. B. Herron.
Inspector of Elections—John B. Roberts.
Return Inspector—Jos. Lewis.

MORE DECLINATIONS.

The Bolters' Committee Failing.

The Kirk bolters' Executive Committee is fast falling to pieces and Republicans named thereon decline, and announce themselves for the regular nominee as fast as the committee can be filled up. The following has been handed us for publication:

We, the undersigned, deem it inexpedient to have a second candidate in the field at this time, and believing that "in unity there is strength," most respectfully withdraw our names from the Kirk Executive Committee, and would urge our friends to work for Wm. C. McCarthy.

J. G. McConnell,
Gus. L. Braun, J. A. McConnell.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Tyler-Bolster contest has been again postponed.

MAYOR BLACKMORE expects to be out again in a few days.

THE Allegheny Finance Committee will hold a meeting this afternoon.

MR. J. F. KEELER will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon.

THE Committees on Fire Engines and Hose, and City Property, Allegheny, [illegible] each unable to raise a quorum last night.

A LITTLE daughter of Mr. Sherman, residing at 1008 Penn street, had her hands and face badly burned yesterday morning while playing at a stove.

THE third annual reunion of Sharpsburg Lodge No. 752, I. O. O. F., will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Sharpsburg, on Saturday evening, February 14.

ABOUT nine o'clock yesterday morning Mr. John Lotz was nearly suffocated by an accumulation of gas in a stop-cock box at which he was working, corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street, Allegheny.

THE Allegheny Councils will fix the appropriations and taxes to be levied the ensuing year for city purposes this evening. The Councils will also be called upon to fix the rates to be charged as water rents for the ensuing year.

IN noticing the nominations for ward officers in the First Ward, Allegheny, we inadvertently stated that Mr. Wm. Stewart had been nominated for School Director. The nominees were: Dr. John Hamilton and C. Yeager.

THE cases of selling diamonds without licenses and of illegal arrest and imprisonment, in which M. C. Dixon and Alderman Irvine, have been settled by the parties of both sides agreeing to withdraw their suits and pay their respective costs.

THE Singing Pilgrim is coming. All lovers of music should go to Market Square, South Side, this evening and hear Philip Phillips. He never fails both to please and profit. During the forty nights in London he has been and excitement increased until the last.

THE REASON for the smiling countenance which has for a few weeks greeted visitors to the box-office of the Pittsburgh Opera House, will be found under the head "Married" in another column. We heartily congratulate Mr. Ellsler on his good fortune and wish him many happy years in which to enjoy it.

YESTERDAY morning Benjamin Taylor, colored, was charged before Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, with larceny by bailee, on oath of Henrietta Wilkins, a white woman, who is alleged to have borrowed some money from Taylor, and not paying it promptly, the latter took possession of her trunk.

THE February number of the *People's Monthly* contains interesting illustrations of the Philadelphia Centennial building. In the frontispiece, the grand tower, one thousand feet high, looms far above Cheops and Cephren, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, and other grand and famous structures, grouped around it by the artist for the purpose of comparison. There are other fine illustrations, and the reading matter is of the choicest kind.

MR. ROBERT MCBRAYNEY, of the First ward, Allegheny, is, we understand, applying for the situation of the late Mr. Stewart, who had charge of the Allegheny market. We can cheerfully recommend him for the appointment; he is well qualified, and we feel confident he would render entire satisfaction. He has resided in the First ward for over twenty years. We hope he may get the appointment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, February 11.—M. Stewart, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Wigtownburghs, defeating the Liberal candidate, George S. Young, Lord Advocate for Scotland, who held a seat in the late Parliament.

LONDON, February 12.—Returns thus far received show that 41 Home Rulers, 23 Conservatives and 9 Liberals have been elected. In Ireland the Home Rulers are confident of electing a total of over 60 members to the new Parliament.

LONDON, February 12.—Returns thus far show the election of 310 Conservatives and 269 Liberals and Home Rulers to Parliament. The Conservatives have gained 83 seats formerly held by Liberals, and the Liberals have gained 31. Eighteen Conservatives and nine Liberals were returned by yesterday's coun y elections.

THE BALTIC BREAKS THROUGH DYKES ON COAST OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN—GREAT DAMAGE.

The heavy gale which prevailed yesterday on the Baltic sea caused it to overflow along the entire eastern coast of Schleswig Holstein. The dykes protecting the low lands burst in many places and great tracts of country were flooded. The damage to property is immense. Serious loss of life is feared.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 11.—Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day, £3,000. Consols for money, 91⅝@92⅛; 5-20s, 85, 109; do 67, 109½; 10-40s, 106⅜; new 5s, 103; Erie 44@44¼; Erie preferred 68⅝.

PARIS, February 11.—Rentes, 68 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—Cotton hardening at 7⅝@8⅛d; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,850 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork unchanged at 68s. Others unchanged.

FRANKFORT, February 11.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 98⅛.

POMEROY, OHIO

Rolling Mill Resumes Operations—Coal Miners Return to Work—New Weapon in the Temperance Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., February 11, 1874.

The Pomeroy rolling mill has gone into operation again, giving employment to one hundred and fifty more.

A number of the striking coal miners have resumed work.

An old and apparently forgotten ordinance was yesterday brought to the attention of the people, and it is likely to have a powerful effect in the war with the liquor sellers. It was passed in 1850 and has never been repealed. It entirely prohibits the sale within the corporation of Pomeroy of spirituous vinous or malt liquors in quantities less than one gallon, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. Measures will no doubt be immediately taken to have it enforced.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut

HARTFORD, CONN., February 11.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and nominated Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, for Governor, and John T. Wait, of Norwich, for Lieutenant Governor.

John Q. A. Stone, editor of the Windham County *Transcript*, was nominated Secretary of State; Hon. David P. Nichols, Treas